

63
Spanish Insolence 3

Corrected by

English Bravery;

BEING, AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

Of the many
Signal Naval Atchievements

Obtained by the

E N G L I S H

Over the

S P A N I A R D S

From the Year 1350 to the present
Time.

Collected from

Original Papers communicated by the suffer-
ing Merchants, and the most authentick
Histories.

With a DEDICATION to the Authors of the
GAZETTER.

By Captain JINKINS,

L O N D O N:

Printed for R. THOMAS, and sold by the Bookfellers
and Pamphlet Shops in *London* and *Westminster*,

M. DCC. XXXIX.

Spanish Influence

Compiled by

English Bravery

BRITANNIA

Historical Account

Of the Navy

Signal Naval Achievements

Obtained by the

English Navy

STANDARD

From the Year



Original Paper containing the most authentic

With a Description of the

By General Pitt Rivers

Printed by the British Museum Press



TO THE
AUTHORS
 OF THE
GAZETTEER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Could not more properly Address a Tract of
 this Kind, than to those worthy Guardians
 of the Nation, whose Pens are constantly im-
 ployed for the Safety and Preservation of the
 Lives and Fortunes of their Fellow Subjects.
 What a Blessing it is that we can find Gentle-

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men of such infinite Penetration and Sagacity; Gentlemen of such Profundity in Politicks, to be Advocates for the Proceedings of the M---y against the Cavils and Factions of a discontented Party. Who but a Malecontent could insinuate that the Spaniards have acted unjustly, when you, Gentlemen, make it plainly appear, that they have done nothing contrary to what has been stipulated by Articles, solemnly and bona fide agreed upon by Treaty and Negotiation? Who can call the Honour of that Nation in Question which has been always notorious for its Fidelity, and strict Observance of those Treaties and Conventions into which it enter'd?

When you come to peruse the following Accounts of the Spanish Behaviour to the Subjects of Great Britain, in Ages past, you will, by a Comparison, find an ample Plea to justify their late Proceedings. It is observable with what Candour, good Nature, and Humanity they have not long since endeavoured to cultivate an Harmony between us and themselves; to remove all Obstacles that might occasion a Misunderstanding

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understanding with his present M—y; and with what easy Sollicitations a Convention has been concluded and ratified. No wonder, Gentlemen, for I cannot forbear expressing my Surprise, that your elaborate Writings should be censured and misconstrued by the inferior Sort of the Kingdom, who are deaf to your refined Discourses, only for want of understanding them: You will, no doubt, pardon vulgar Errors, and continue to extol the solid Judgment and Wisdom of those Patriots now so fully proved by the Success of their NEGOCIATION.

Our Naval, as well as other Historians agree, that in former Days the Spaniards were severely chastised for their Insolence and numerous Depredations committed on the English Merchant Ships, and even record the Severity of Queen Elizabeth's Reign toward that Nation, as her greatest Glory. The Nobility and Gentry were then ready, with one united Voice, to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes, and to fit out Ships to annoy the common Enemy, in all Parts of the World, where they

D E D I C A T I O N.

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had the least Settlement. Witness the Earl of Cumberland, Captain Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Richard Greenville, and many others, who pursued them to the remotest Parts, even to Places unknown to the English before, burning, plundering, or sinking their Ships; and depopulating or destroying their Towns of Trade along the Sea-Coast. Such Barbarity, such Cruelty, such Inhumanity were look'd upon, in those Days, as heroic Actions. Persecution and Oppression seem'd then to be the natural Propensity of the English Nation: But, Heaven be praised! that Spirit of Malice and Revenge is ceased in this Kingdom; insomuch that either by a happy Correspondence in Negotiations with our faithful Neighbours, or from a strict Observance of the peaceable Laws of Christianity, we can now, Siccis Oculis, see our Merchant Ships become a Prey to their Neighbours, without repining at the Loss of Trade. The bloody Scene of War and Desolation is happily metamorphos'd into the calm and serene, tho' tedious, and sometimes fruitless Methods of Congress and Negotiation. How many Lives would have been lost? How much Treasure expended,

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expended, while our Ministers abroad were employed in settling the Commerce between the two Nations, and demanding Reparation due to our injured Merchants. Let Mr. D'Anvers roar and bellow out his Anathema's against the peaceable Disposition of the present Ministry; — Let him charge them with Supineness and Indolence, for not protecting our Trade; his Clamour will soon cease when our Merchants begin to feel the good Effects of the new Course; then, I say, will they be ready to idolize the Authors of a new Scheme so well concerted, and so speedily executed for the Benefit of the British Commerce.

I am very sensible that you, Mr. Freeman, and the other Gentleman concerned in writing the GAZETTEER, are charged with shewing a tender Regard to the Spaniards, and of using injurious Epithets to the British Merchants; but it must be evident to the discerning Part of Mankind, that such Aspersions are groundless, it being absolutely inconsistent that you, Gentlemen, who have thoroughly imbibed the pacific Maxims lately establish'd, to reflect upon, or
misuse

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misuse your own Countrymen; whilst you so charitably write in Defence of the Justice of the Spaniards, in the Capture of our Ships trading to the West-Indies. Can any one in his Senses imagine that Men of so much Humility and Benevolence to Foreigners, could be so base as to make use of harsh Expressions, and mere Suggestions against the Natives of their own Country. This Tract furnishes us with so many glaring Instances of the Truth of the Spaniards, to all their Treaties and Negotiations, that we have no Room to imagine they will ever offer, by any Quibbles whatever, to evade the Convention between them and Great Britain relating to Commerce; but will rather make a more than satisfactory Reparation to our Merchants for the Losses they have sustained. What a Glory will this be to the Justice so natural to the Spanish Nation; that Justice for which they stand recorded in History for Ages past. Some Writers have dared to load them with the infamous Appellation of Perfidious and Treacherous, but you have kindly wiped off those Stains, by stating an Account of their Proceedings; by justly de-
fending

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fending the Integrity of our Friends, in Opposition to the false Satyr of their Enemies, whose sole Aim and Intention seems calculated for no other Purpose than to destroy the Peace and Tranquility of Europe.

I cannot therefore, Gentlemen, conclude this Address, without congratulating you upon the happy Conquest your Writings have been bless'd with, in Defiance of your Opponents, and hope you will continue to be lavish of your Encomia on the Prudence of the M——y, upon all Occasions; on their Frugality of the public Treasure, and their consummate Sagacity in Treaties, Negotiations and Conventions. By this Means you will become, what you justly deserve to be stiled, the Mirror of the Age; the Idol of all Idols, and raise an everlasting Monument to yourselves, which future Ages will behold with Admiration. I hope, therefore, for my own Sake, and for the Improvement of my Fellow Citizens in that Depth of Politics, wherein you so eminently shine, that you will persist in answering, with the same Truth and Exactness you have hither-

to

DEDICATION.

*to done, all the subtle Insinuations of Mr.
D'Anvers; persist only in this, and you will
still deserve the Applause of all Well-wishers
to the Prosperity of Spain, but more parti-
cularly that of*

Your most sincere Friend,

and humble Servant,





INTRODUCTION.



S the Power of *Spain* in Comparison with that of our Nation, at this critical Juncture, when the future Welfare of our Trade and Commerce, and the Safety of the most valuable of the Subjects of *Great Britain*, our Merchants, seem to be at Stake, has, by what Infatuation, it is hard to conceive, been Matter of Doubt by many, and the Superiority or Inferiority even of our Naval Force to that of *Spain*, has, in a Manner, been call'd in Question, it may be of Service to the Public to undeceive such as may, by any Artifices, or for Want of a sufficient Knowledge in History, have been misled in these Particulars. The Question, "whether *Great Britain* has a just Cause of declaring War against *Spain*, for the many Captures and Depredations of the *Spanish Guarda Costas* and Privateers, on our Ships, in the *American* Seas, for many Years?" has been so particularly and fully

A

discuss'd,

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discuss'd, and the Affirmative so undeniably ascertain'd, in two Pamphlets lately publish'd for that Purpose, that it is needless to say any Thing farther on this Topic : The only Questions therefore that now remain are, " whether " our Power and Force are equal to the Justice of our Cause ? Whether, from the Experience of former Times, we ought to trust " to any Promises of Redress and Reparation, " made by *Spain*, unless put into Execution " almost as soon as made ? and lastly, Whether " from the same Experience, we have not all " the Reason in the World to hope, that a " steady and fix'd Resolution not to sheath the " Sword of Justice and Vengeance, when once " drawn, till we have all the Satisfaction for past " Injuries, and Security for a free Injoyment of " our Rights for the future, which the Justice of " our Cause demands, will be attended with all " the Success we can wish ?" To discuss these Matters, and set them in a clear and evident Light, is the Design of these Sheets, and in Order thereunto it is propos'd, by plain and incontestable Matters of Fact, to prove, that the *Spaniards* have, at all Times, taken Advantage of our Supineness, to hector and bully us when they vainly imagin'd we either wanted Time, Opportunity, or Will to chastise their Insolence ; but that no sooner did our brave *English* Sailors shew their Faces, and the *British* Flag been display'd on their Coasts, than they have as readily drawn in their Horns, and shewn them-

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themselves the most abject, humble, suppliant People living. As Treachery is the constant Companion of Cowardice, so a dastard, abject Mind can no more be tied down by Principles of Honor, Justice, or indeed Humanity, than a brave and generous Spirit can debase itself so far as to be guilty of mean, shuffling Shifts, or evasive Actions; so we shall likewise find in the Perusal of these undeniable Facts, nothing but Perfidy, Breach of Treaties, and at best but ambiguous Evasions, on all Occasions, on the Side of *Spain*; and on the other Hand, Generosity, a strict unviolated Faith and Open-heartedness, even to a Fault, on our Side.

The glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* might alone have furnish'd us with more than sufficient Proofs of all these Things. This great Princess felt the Weight of the unjust Indignation of *Spain*, even before she ascended the Throne of her Ancestors: No Malice, no Treachery was wanting to prevent the happy Day: *Rome* exerted herself on this Occasion, and all their Spiritual Artillery, tho' happily in vain, was discharg'd on her sacred Head; and no sooner had the al-wise Providence brought about that happy Change to which we owe all our subsequent Happiness, than *Philip* of *Spain*, thought to gain his Point by proposing an unnatural Marriage; but finding those Principles which our great Princess had so early imbib'd, and had supported her under

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all her Afflictions, were fix'd and immoveable, he swore her Destruction, and with hers, that of the Nation; and it was almost the whole Business as well of his Reign, as of that of his Successor, to attempt it. This great Princess so powerfully and deservedly gained the Hearts of her Subjects, that their Purfes were ever open to the Exigences of State; and she made so prudent and frugal a Use of their Loyalty, that they were ever readier to give than she to ask: She was so convinced of this Truth, that she frequently, and more particularly once, on an extraordinary Occasion, declar'd, "that she placed her chiefest Strength and Safeguard, on the loyal Hearts and Good Will of her Subjects:" She well knew, that as long as she possess'd their Affections, and by their bountiful Supplies was enabled to keep up a powerful Naval Force, neither the Machinations and private Artifices of *Spain*, nor their more public Attempts, could ever shake her Throne. She therefore not only greatly encreased her Navy, and gave all possible Incouragement to such of her Sea-commanders as distinguish'd themselves by their Bravery; but took Care to have her Ships constantly and well employ'd, in curbing the Insolence of the *Spaniards*, her sworn Enemies, and powerfully protecting the Trade of her Subjects: She did not wait till the re-iterated Insults of the *Spaniards*, on one Side, and the Clamors of her Subjects

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Subjects on the other, as it were forc'd her to seek Revenge: She did not suffer herself to be deluded, and her Subjects baffled with Cob-web Hopes, and unmeaning Promises of Satisfaction for Injuries received. She divided her small Fleet (small, I say, in Comparison to what latter Days have seen, but sufficient to curb the Insolence of *Spain*) into Squadrons, dispatch'd them to several Parts of the Coasts of *Spain* and the *Indies*, burnt their Shipping, Provisions and Ammunition in their Harbors, intercepted or destroy'd their Treasures, and thereby render'd all their Attempts vain and fruitless, and what contributed more than all to the Glory and Success of her Reign, gave an almost unlimited Power to her Subjects to revenge their own Wrongs.

Of these Things, I say, the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* might alone furnish us with more than sufficient Instances; but as, in these Sheets, an unbiass'd Impartiality is profess'd, and the Conduct of *Spain* has, in all Ages, been pretty much of a Piece, I shall not need to confine myself to any one Period of Time: The Reigns as well preceeding as succeeding Queen *Elizabeth*, give as many Instances to evince these Truths; and to shew that tho' the *Spaniards* have a Proverb which says, *Peace with England, and War with all the World* (which plainly shews how much they fear us) yet that they have al-

ways

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ways laid hold of every Opportunity to insult us, and taken Care, when we were not so vigilant as we ought to be to prevent it, to be in a Capacity to make us what Reparation we at length force from them, out of what they had before treacherously taken from us. Sir *Walter Ralegh*, who knew the *Spaniards* as well as any Man living, speaking of them, among other Things, says: “ Where they
 “ (that is the *Spaniards*) dare not with their
 “ own Forces invade, they basely entertain
 “ the Traitors and Vagabonds of all Nations,
 “ seeking by those, and their Renegade
 “ Jesuits to win Parts; and have by that
 “ Means ruin’d many Noble Houses, and others,
 “ in this Land, and have extinguish’d
 “ both their Lives and Families. What
 “ Good, Honor, or Fortune, ever Man
 “ by them atchiev’d, is yet unheard of, or
 “ unwritten.—The Obedience of the *Turk*
 “ is easy, and a Liberty, in Respect of the
 “ Slavery and Tyranny of *Spain*. —Who
 “ would therefore repose Trust in such a
 “ Nation of ravenous Strangers; and especially
 “ in those *Spaniards*, who more greedily
 “ thirst after *English* Blood, than after
 “ the Lives of any other People in *Europe*?
 “ For the many Overthrows and Dishonors
 “ they have receiv’d at our Hands, whose
 “ Weakness we have discover’d to the
 “ World, and whose Forces at home, abroad,
 “ in *Europe*, in *India*, by Sea and by
 “ Land,

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“ Land, we have, even with Handfuls of Men
 “ and Ships, overthrown and dishonor’d.”
 The Nation in general was so convinc’d of
 the Treachery of the *Spaniards* in those
 Days, as well as in latter Times, that the
 same Sir *Walter Ralegh*, in a Debate in the
 House of Commons, declar’d; “ he knew,
 “ that if it might be lawful and open War,
 “ there would be more voluntary Hands to
 “ fight against the *Spaniards*, than the Queen
 “ should stand in Need of to send to Sea:”
 And the same might, beyond all Doubt, be
 truly said at this Time. To ascertain there-
 fore these Truths, beyond all Probability of
 Contradiction, I have collected in the fol-
 lowing Sheets, and brought into a regular
 connected Series, all the Transactions we have
 had with *Spain*, from the Reign of King
Edward III, up to this present Time; for
 which I have consulted our best general
 Historians, Ancient and Modern, and par-
 ticularly of the latter, the Naval Histories
 of Mr. *Burchett* and Mr. *Lediard*, in which
 we find them related at large. With these
 I have likewise had the Assistance of sever-
 al Authentic Pieces never yet publish’d;
 and from the Whole, may venture to af-
 firm, that the Reader will find in these
 few Sheets, more particular Accounts of these
 Transactions, than have ever yet been brought
 within so narrow a Compass. I also persuade
 myself,

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myself, he will be sufficiently convinc'd, by the many Examples here given, that if ever we are subjected to the Insults and Depredations of the *Spaniards*, we may thank our own Supineness and Neglect for it; and not their Superiority either of Force, Skill, or Courage.



SPANISH



SPANISH INSOLENCE

Corrected, &c.



HAVING, in the preceding Introduction, given so particular Account, as well of the Design, as the Contents of these Sheets, I shall proceed to my Narrative, without farther Preamble.

The first memorable Rencontre between the *English* and *Spaniards* at Sea, that we find recorded in our Histories, happen'd in the Year 1350, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* This great and valiant Prince, ever vigilant for the Welfare of his
B Subjects,

Subjects, and in a more especial Manner the Father and Protector of the Trading Part of the Nation, let no Opportunity slip of shewing his Care and Concern for them; and this Year furnish'd him with one, that gave Birth to an Action so glorious, and withal attended with Circumstances so fraught with Goodness and Condescension, as is hardly to be parallel'd in History. The haughty pilfering *Spaniards* having, in an unjustifiable Manner, offer'd an open Insult to our Trade, by stoping, with a Force infinitely superior to them, a Fleet of *English* Merchant Ships, homeward bound from *Gascony*, seiz'd ten, and not content with plundering of their Cargoes, sunk them; *Edward* was not long in resolving to take a Revenge adequate to the Affront, and as speedy as it was severe. To this End, without mispending Time in tedious and fruitless Negotiations, he immediately equip'd a Fleet of fifty Sail, and gaining Intelligence when the *Spanish* Squadron which had committed these Depredations were to return from *Sluys*, in *Flanders*, homewards, resolv'd to way-lay them; and that they might see how great a Regard he had for his injur'd Subjects, he disdain'd not to expose his Royal Person to the Dangers of the Sea and the Enemy, to fight the Cause of his suffering Merchants. Inspir'd by the King's great Example, the Prince of *Wales*, attended by a great Number of Persons of the highest Distinction, among whom were the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Salisbury*, *Arundel*, *Warwick* and *Huntington*, accompanied the Sovereign on board this Fleet. They had not been long at Sea, before the two Opponents met off of *Winchelsea*. The *English* Fleet exceeded in number the *Spanish* Squadron, which consisted of forty-four Ships only; but in Bulk they greatly outdid the *English*, being most of them a Sort of large high built Carracks, which tower'd so much above our
Ships

Ships in the Water, that they seem'd to be but their Long-boats. The Battle was very bloody and obstinate for a Time, and fought with an equal Bravery, between the *Spanish* Cross-bow-Men and the *English* Archers; but the former were at length oblig'd to give way to the superior Courage and Activity of the latter and to allow our brave and generous Monarch the Honour of a complete Victory. Seventeen of their largest Vessels were taken, and had not the Night favor'd them, scarcely one would have escap'd; for even those who had the good Fortune to screen themselves behind the Veil of Darknes, from the eager Pursuit of the exasperated *English*, were in such a batter'd and disabled Condition, that they were near becoming a Prey to the merciless Ocean, and did not, without Difficulty, reach their Harbors, to give an Account to their Country-men of the ill Success of their Treachery.

This was a truly noble Revenge, and a just as well as timely Vindication of the Honor of the Nation, worthy of so Great and Renowned a Monarch; and that he himself gloried in it, and, in a particular Manner, valued himself upon having done this generous Piece of Service to the Trading Part of his Subjects, who he well knew, tho' the Commerce of *England* was then in its Infancy, were the Support of his Court, his Nobility, and in short of the whole Kingdom, is evident from the first Pieces of Gold-Coin he caus'd to be struck, being designed in Honor of this ever-memorable and glorious Action, and in which, he is represented standing in the Midst of one of his Ships of War, with his Sword drawn, and ready to defend, in Person, the Rights of his injured Subjects. From this Time, to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, we meet with no memorable Transaction at Sea, between the *English* and the

Spaniards, except, with *Hollinshead* and *Walsingham*, we will suppose the *Pyrats*, who were so timely and gloriously destroyed by the brave Alderman *Philpot*, at the Beginning of King *Richard II's* Reign, were *Spaniards*; but as the Commander of those *Pyrats* was a *Scotsman*, and most of his Men of the same Nation; and as the *Spanish* Ships taken with him were rather Merchant-Ships, which he had before pick'd up, I pass over that Action, with only taking this Notice of it.

The glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, a Reign as memorable for great and noble Actions by Sea, as that of the Great Imitator of her Virtues Queen *Ann*, was for surprising Victories and Success by Land, will furnish us with ample Matter for these Memoirs, and indeed it may properly enough be called one continued Series of Triumph over the treacherous piratical *Spaniards*, who were her declared Enemies, even before she ascended the Throne.

This wise Princess began her Reign under all imaginable Disadvantages, and amidst a Crowd of Dangers: She had not only a very great Party of her own Subjects, the *Papists*, to curb and keep under; but both *France* and *Spain*, and, secretly, all the *Roman Catholic* Powers in *Europe*; nay even a very great Part of the *Scotish* Nation, headed by a Princess, who pretended an hereditary Right to her Crown, supported by her Royal Consort, and the King of *France*, all, as it were, united to nip her in the Bud; she had therefore great Reason to be upon her Guard; and, on her Side, to begin her Reign, by making all possible Preparations for her Security against the impending Storm. *Elizabeth* very well knew, that her Navy must be her best Defence; and was not unacquainted that *Spain* was at that Time a powerful Nation on the Sea; she was therefore under an indispensable

indispensable Necessity of exerting herself to the utmost this Way : To this End she fill'd her Magazines ; order'd great Quantities of Naval Ammunition to be amass'd ; greatly augmented her Royal Navy, and got together a more powerful Fleet, than any of her Predecessors could boast of. She raised the Wages of her Officers and Seamen, and gave them such distinguishing Marks of her Royal Favor, upon all Occasions, that it is with Justice she was stiled, as *Camden* tells us, the *Restorer of Naval Glory*, and the *Queen of the Northern Seas*.

This glorious Example soon excited a noble Emulation in many of her opulent Subjects, who dwelt in the Sea-port Towns, to set upon building of Ships themselves, of Force as well as Burden, in-somuch that in a short Time, they became so numerous as almost to vie with the Royal Navy ; and the Benefit thereof was soon experienced against the *French* ; the Circumstances of which, however, being foreign to my present Purpose, I pass by.

The first Instance we meet with in this Reign, of the *English* curbing the Pride and Insolence of the *Spaniards*, was in the Year 1565, in the *West-Indies*, by a small trading Fleet of four or five Ships only, under the Command of Captain *John Hawkins*, who after a Fortnight's Sollicitation, for a Liberty of Traffic at *Burboroata*, could not obtain it, but under such Restrictions as render'd it impracticable ; he was therefore obliged to have Recourse to Arms, and thereby soon brought the *Spaniards* to Reason ; as he did afterwards, by the same Means, the King of *Spain's* Treasurer for the *Indies*, at *Rio de la Hacha* ; after which he was suffered to traffic peaceably, and having successfully ranged the Coasts of *Florida*, returned to *England* with a valuable Cargo of Gold, Silver, Pearls, Jewels,

Jewels, Sugar, Hides and other Commodities; an early Indication of their cowardly Disposition, and with what Ease they are to be brought to Reason, when but a small Force is employed.

This Success put Captain *Hawkins* upon another Attempt, with a Fleet consisting of six Sail, commanded in chief by himself, and under him, among other Commanders, by the famous Captain *Francis Drake*, of whom I shall have Occasion to speak more amply, and greatly to his Honor, in the Sequel. This Expedition did not indeed turn out so much to the Advantage of the bold Adventurer as the former; but as it affords us, on the one Hand, a lively Instance of the Perfidy of the *Spaniards*, and, on the other, of the too great Generosity (a Fault on the best Side, at least, tho' it often, as here, proves dangerous) and of the Bravery of the *English*, I shall give a brief Relation of it. Captain *Hawkins* set sail with his little Fleet, towards the latter End of the Year 1567, and after having taken in about 500 *Negro* Slaves, on the Coast of *Guinea*, sailed with them in *February*, 1568, for the *Spanish West-Indies*, to sell them to the *Spaniards*, as he was intitled to do, by Virtue of a Treaty subsisting with that Nation. They carried on, for some Time, a tolerable good Trade on the Coast, particularly at *Magarita*, *Carthagena*, *Capo de la Vela*, and some other Places, tho' not without some Difficulty; but at *Rio de la Hacha*, all Commerce with them was intirely prohibited, 'till they were oblig'd to have Recourse to the former Remedy, and take the Town by Storm.

About the Middle of *September*, when Captain *Hawkins* was sailing, with his small Fleet, into *St. Juan de Ullua*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, whither he had been forced by Strefs of Weather, he fell in with the *Spanish Flota*. The Nature of that Harbor

Harbor was such, that he could, with Ease, have kept the *Spaniards* out of the Port, in which Case the whole Fleet, supposed to be worth near two Millions Sterling, must inevitably have perish'd; and he had likewise twelve Ships, valued at two hundred thousand Pounds, which he found at his Entrance into the Port, in his Power; but having taken a firm Resolution, not to act in any Manner that might be interpreted a Breach of the Peace and perhaps not being yet so well acquainted with the treacherous Disposition of the *Spaniards*, by an untimely Generosity, he not only released the twelve Ships, but consented that the *Flota* might enter the Harbor, on the easy Terms of Security for himself and Company, Provisions for ready Mony, Freedom of Commerce, and the Possession of the Island, and eleven Pieces of Brass Cannon, which were planted there, during their Stay; and tho' the *Spaniards* pretended at first, that these Conditions were hard, they came into them without much Difficulty, and, having signed the Articles, gave ten Hostages for the Performance of them: But mark the Faith of a perfidious *Spaniard*! notwithstanding the Viceroy himself had signed the Agreement, before a Week was at an End, they having privately got a Supply of 1000 Men, from the Continent, formed a Design of falling upon the *English*, on every Side, at one and the same Time; and put it in Execution on the twenty-third of *September*, when they suddenly surpris'd them, killed many of their Men, seiz'd, plunder'd, and burnt three of their Ships, took a great Number of Prisoners, and obliged the Remainder of them to put to Sea, without the common Necessaries of Life; which expos'd them to all the Miseries that can possibly be conceived; as well on Board, as when drove by Hunger to land in the *Spanish* Territories,

Territories, where some were burnt alive, others so barbarously tortur'd, and again others condemn'd to the Gallies, or a cruel Servitude equal to the worst of Slavery; infomuch that, of the whole Number who set out with this Fleet, scarce a sixth Part ever return'd to their own Homes; which occasioned a modern Historian to say, "The Sufferings of these poor forlorn Wretches were so lively an Image of some Transactions of later Years, that he should think he did Injustice to his Country, if he did not give it this Instance of what we have to expect, whenever we lie at the Mercy of the *Spaniards*:" And for the very same Reason, I have thought it highly necessary to repeat it at this Time, that we may be convinced how necessary it is always to humble this haughty Nation, who have so little Regard to Treaties or Engagements, tho' never so solemn, and how dangerous it is to shew them any Marks of our but too forward Generosity. However, even under these unhappy Circumstances, the brave Captain may be said to have triumph'd over his treacherous Enemies; for tho' they were so infinitely superior in Force to his Handful of Men, he did not submit to the Fate his too great Credulity had drawn him into, 'till after a bloody and obstinate Fight, in which he sunk two and burnt one of the *Spanish* Ships, their Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and another of their best Vessels; and they paid dearly for their Perfidiousness afterwards, as we shall see in the Sequel. The News no sooner arrived in *England*, than the whole Nation was fired, the Merchants murmured loudly, and every Rank of People shewed their Impatience for an open War; and tho' Reasons of State, and the Circumstances of the Times, would not suffer *Elizabeth* to shew the Resentment that burnt within her, on Account of these Outrages, so far as to make

make a Declaration immediately, the Flame was only stifled for a while; and that her Subjects might not be, for the Present, without all Satisfaction, she not only wink'd at, but privately encouraged them in taking it themselves, and using Reprisals in *America*.

The first Instance I shall give of this, is in the first noted Expedition made by the famous Captain *Francis Drake*, for his own Account, to the *West-Indies*, against the *Spaniards*. This brave Commander had several Bickerings with them before, and had been ill used by them in the Years 1565 and 1566, at *Rio de la Hacha*; which put him upon being principally engaged, and carrying other stout Mariners with him, out of *Kent*, in Captain *Hawkins's* Expedition, in which he lost his whole Fortune, that he had, with great Industry, been long acquiring. After his Return, being made sensible that no Satisfaction could be obtained from *Spain*, by fair Means, he resolv'd upon taking it himself by Force; and to be the better enabled to execute his Design, he previously made two Voyages to the *West-Indies*, in 1570 and 1571, on Pretence of Trade, but chiefly to gain Intelligence. Having by these trading Voyages again made himself Master of a small Fortune, with that and the Assistance of his Friends, he procured two small but stout Vessels, one called the *Dragon*, of seventy Tons, commanded by himself, and the other of twenty-five Tons, commanded by his Brother, *John Drake*, both well equip'd for War, with seventy-three Hands, and all Manner of Provisions and Necessaries for a Year, with Cannon and Ammunition, and three Pinnaces framed so as to be put together when wanted.

With this small Fleet, if I may be allowed to call it so, *Drake* sailed from *Plymouth*, in *May*,

1572, none but the Adventurers concerned with him knowing any Thing of his Design. He had a prosperous Voyage, and, in the Month of *July*, arriv'd at a Place on the *Continent*, which he himself had, in a former Voyage, call'd *Port Pheasant*, not far from the Island of *Guadelupe* and *Dominica*. Here he framed his Pinnaces; and an *English* Vessel belonging to the Isle of *Wight*, commanded by Captain *James Rawse*, with a Caravel, and a Sloop with Oars, which he had but just taken from the *Spaniards*, putting in, they agreed, with united Force, to make what Reprisals they could on the *Spaniards*. For this Purpose, they sailed to the *Isthmus* of *Darien*, where they made themselves Masters of the Town of *Nombre de Dios*, having first taken two *Spanish* Vessels belonging to that Town, at the Island of *Pinas*, and by that Means got Intelligence of the Circumstances of the Place. Here they had the Pleasure of seeing a prodigious Treasure, consisting of a Pile of Bars of Silver, in the King's Treasury, seventy Foot in Length, ten in Breadth, and twelve in Height, amounting to, as they were afterwards inform'd, 360 Tons of Silver, besides a far greater Value in Gold and Jewels, lock'd up in Iron Chests. This immense Treasure, the greatest perhaps that ever raised the Expectations of such Adventurers, they had, I say, the Satisfaction to see; but tho' they had the delicious Morfel, as it were, in their very Mouths, it escap'd them at last; for, partly by *Drake's* having received a Wound in his Leg, which he concealed from his Company, not to dishearten them, till, by the great Effusion of Blood, he swooned away, and became insensible, partly for Want of a Signal agreed to be given to a Fort they had taken, the Trumpeter who was to have given it being kill'd, and again partly by the *Spaniards* being recover'd, in some Measure,

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from the Panic this Handful of Men had put them into, and pouring down upon them, in great Numbers from the Mountains, they were oblig'd to abandon the Place, and retreat to their Ships, carrying off but a very small Part of their Booty, and a Ship laden with *Canary* Wine; tho' even this richly recompens'd their Labor and Loss, having not had one Man kill'd in the Action, a Trumpeter only excepted, and would have been look'd upon as a good Booty, if there had not been so vast a Gain in View.

Being returned to the Island of *Pinas*, *Rawse* thought it no longer safe, since they were discover'd, to continue on the Coasts, and therefore took his Leave of *Drake*; but the latter, well knowing what Cowards he had to deal with, was resolved not to quit them at so easy a Rate. He thereupon set sail, on the eighth of *August*, with two Ships, and his three Pinnaces for *Carthagena*, where he arriv'd the thirteenth, and, the same Day, took two *Spanish* Ships, one of which was of 240 Tons. The next Morning he took two Frigats more, from all which he carried off whatever he thought necessary. The fifteenth, he burnt one of his own Ships, in order to have the more Men to man his Pinnaces. His next Care was to find out a proper Harbor where he might leave his Ship at Anchor, so as not to be discovered by the *Spaniards*, that they might think he had left the Coast, with the Booty he had already made. The twenty-third he found a Place for his Purpose, and lay there concealed fifteen Days. From this Time, to the Month of *April* in the ensuing Year, he continued cruising in these Seas, and took a great Number of *Spanish* Vessels at Sea, besides several rich Booties on Shore, a particular Relation of which would be too tedious for these brief Memoirs; I shall therefore confine myself to one of the most memorable

Transactions. Having got Advice by some Fugitive *Negroes*, who had deserted their Masters at *Panama*, and *Nombre de Dios*, that a great Quantity of Gold and Silver was to be conveyed on Mules from the former, he resolved to aim at recovering at least a Part of what had escap'd him before at *Nombre de Dios*; he therefore being led by the *Negroes*, way-laid them, and having defeated the Guard that escorted them, of three Drovers of these Mules, which carried thirty Tons of Silver, beside Gold, he seiz'd two, and carried off as much of the Gold as they could conveniently take with them to their Ships; but the Silver being too weighty to be conveyed over the Mountains, they left Part of it in the Road, and buried about fifteen Tons of it, with the Remainder of the Gold, under the Sand of a shallow River. He soon after seiz'd a Store-house on the River *Chagro*, call'd *Venta de Cruz*, in which they likewise hoped to have found a rich Prize of Gold and Silver; but instead thereof, it containing only large Quantities of such Merchandises as they could not carry off, they set Fire to the House, and destroy'd to the Value of near 100,000 Pounds; after which they returned on board with their Treasure, which their Captain honestly and equally divided into Portions by Weight; a plain Indication that he was willing his Men should share in the Profit as well as the Danger of his Expedition, a noble Example, and worthy to be followed by every Sea-Officer, who will indear his Sailors to himself and the Nation.

I must not, on this Occasion, omit the Intrepidity of this brave Commander; not doubting but we have many now, in the Service of the Nation, who would do as great Actions, would but the Circumstances of the Times allow of an equal Liberty. The dauntless *Drake*, in order to make himself

himself Master of this Treasure, march'd twice, with a Handful of Men, thro' unknown Ways, in hidden Paths, and over Mountains, into the Country of an exasperated Enemy, who were in Quest of him by Sea and Land, trusting to the Fidelity of *Negroes*, who, for aught he knew, might be his Enemies, and leading him to certain Destruction, while they pretended to way-lay the *Spaniards*; but we have yet a stronger Instance of this great Man's Resolution. When he left his little Squadron, in Search of the *Spanish* Treasure, he ordered his Pinnaces to meet him at *Rio Francisco*; but when he returned thither, with his Company, laden with the Spoils of his Enemy; what a Mortification must it not have been to him, to find, instead thereof, a great Number of *Spanish* Shallops; and what could he imagine, but that the latter had taken his Pinnaces, and, according to their usual Practice, put their Crews to the Torture, and thereby got Intelligence where their Ships and Frigats lay, which they might soon have surpris'd, and in this Case, all their Treasure would have been as useless to them, as the Jewel to the Cock in the Fable. But even this could not stagger his Resolution; he had the Presence of Mind to consider, that nothing could prevent the impending Ruin; but getting to his Ships before the *Spaniards*. It was sixteen Days Journey by Land, and of Course impracticable that Way, and Boats he had none; he therefore order'd a Sort of Raft to be made of Trees bound together, a Bisket-bag was oblig'd to take Place of a Sail, and a young Tree, shap'd into the Form of an Oar, to serve as a Rudder. His unspeakable Courage prompted him to hope he might, by Means of this uncouth Machine, reach his Ships, and bring them to take in his People and Treasure. He therefore, when all was prepared, cried
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out: " I myself will be one in this Adventure, " who dares follow me?" One of his own People, with two *French Men* and a *Negroe*, had that Resolution, and, in this plight, they put to Sea, and sailed about three Leagues, always up to the Waist, and at every Surge of the Sea, to the very Armpits, in Water. What a Figure would some *Petit-Maitre* Officers, of a certain neighboring Nation, have made, with their *Toupee* Periwigs, and their white Silk Stockings, in this piteous Condition! But to return; Fortune was more favorable to our bold Adventurers, than they could reasonably expect, for the same Evening they luckily met with two of their Pinnaces; and tho' the Weather was very bad, our indefatigable Captain made his Company row that Night, to *Rio Francisco*, and having taken in the Rest, with their Booty, got to sea again before Day-break.

Some Time after, *Drake* went again, with one Pinnace, to *Rio Francisco*, and put on Shoar two of his Officers, with ten Men, and sixteen *Negroes*, to go in search of the Gold and Silver they had hidden; but the *Spaniards* having been beforehand with them, they found but a small Share of it left, which they brought in Safety to their Ships; and *Drake* being now satisfied with the rich Prizes he had made, and the ample Revenge he had taken of the *Spaniards*, over whom he may truly be said to have triumph'd in a glorious Manner, steer'd his Course homewards, and arrived at *Plymouth*, the ninth of *August*, 1573, having suffered no considerable Loss, but that of two of his Brothers, who died soon after his last Departure from *Rio Francisco*.

During this Voyage it was, that *Drake*, while he was on the Mountains, in Search of his Booty, had the first View of the *South sea*, and
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he immediately fix'd his Resolution, which he strengthen'd with a Vow, to sail thither, and attempt making a perfect Discovery of it; and on this Expedition he bent his Thoughts immediately after his Return.

Sir *Walter Ralegh*, in his Essays, observes, under the Year 1573, that Queen *Elizabeth*, having brought *Philip* of Spain to better Reason (with Regard to the Seizure made by the Duke *D'Alva*, of Effects belonging to the *British* Merchants in the *Low Countries*) tho' not so far as to a Restitution, satisfied her own Merchants, to the full, for all their Losses, out of Effects belonging to the *Dutch*, and gave back to the Duke what was remaining. " This (adds my Author) among
 " many thousands of her Royal Actions, made
 " her glorious in all Nations, and caused even
 " Strangers, in their Speeches and Writings, to
 " extol her Princely Justice to the Skies.

Captain *Drake*, as I said above, bent his Mind, immediately after his Arrival in *England*, on an Expedition to the *South Sea*; but before he was ready to depart, one *John Oxenham*, who had serv'd him in his former Voyages, and had been a Sharer in his good Fortune, resolv'd now, with several others, to set up for themselves, and to be beforehand with their Commander. For this End, they fitted out a Ship of 140 Tons burden, and sail'd, in the Year 1575, for the same Place, where being inform'd that the Convoy with the Mules laden with Treasure from *Panama* to *Porto Bello*, were then expected, with a Guard of Soldiers, he resolv'd on a new Undertaking. He conceal'd his Ship in a Place overshadowed with Trees, cover'd it with Bows, to prevent any Discovery of his Arrival in those Parts, buried his Guns, small Arms, and Provisions, and, taking some Negroes for their Guides, march'd, with his Company, over
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the Mountains, to a River which discharges itself into the *South Sea*. Here they built a large Pinnace, and, falling down with her into the Bay of *Panama*, sail'd over to the Pearl-Islands, to be in the way to intercept the Plate-ships, in their Course from *Peru* to that City. After ten Days fruitless waiting, he intercepted and took a small Bark, coming from *Quito*, in *Peru*, to *Panama*, and found in her 60,000 Pieces of Gold ; and six Days after another, coming from *Lima*, in which were 100,000 Pieces of Silver. Thus far our Adventurer triumph'd successfully over the Weakness and Folly of the *Spaniards*, and would Avarice have let him rest contented with these considerable Booties, and had he either detain'd or kill'd the Men he took, and burnt their Ships, they would never have known who hurt them, and he might, in all probability, have carried them safe to *England* ; but instead of this, he fool'd away fifteen Days at the Island of Pearls, in getting but a small Quantity of that precious Commodity, and quarreling with his Men ; then sailing to the River from whence he came, dismiss'd his two Prizes, and went with the Pinnace alone up the River. This want of Foresight betray'd him to his Ruin ; for the *Spaniards* being now alarm'd, sent a Force far superior to his in Search of him, retook all his Booty, kill'd many of his Men, and at length took him Prisoner, with his whole Company, and put them to Death. Thus an Adventure successfully begun, came to nothing, by the Avarice and Indiscretion of the Undertaker.

I return now to Captain *Francis Drake*, who, knowing nothing of *Oxenham's* Voyage or Miscarriage, continued his Preparations for an Expedition to the *South-sea*, which gave a Beginning to his famous Voyage round the Globe, the most glorious that ever was attempted by any Nation, with so
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small a Force, and the most surprising in its Events. The small Squadron, with which he enter'd upon this bold and hazardous Undertaking, consisted of no more than five small Ships and Barks, from one hundred to fifteen Tons, and the Hulks of four Pinnaces not yet fram'd, man'd with one hundred and sixty-three stout and able Seamen, of whom very few were let into the Secret of his Design, and plentifully furnish'd with all Manner of Provisions and Necessaries for a long and hazardous Voyage.

They departed from *Plymouth* the 13th of *December* 1577, and, on the Coast of *Barbary*, they put together one of their Pinnaces, which being ready they departed, and, coasting along the Shore, they took three *Spanish* Fishermen and three Caravels. At *Cape Blanco* they found a Ship with only two Mariners on board, which they took. The 31st of *January*, 1578, being arriv'd at *Cape Verd* Islands, they stretch'd over towards *St. Jago*, the principal of them, where they chased two *Portuguese* Ships, and took one of them laden with Wine, which they brought off, and gave the Ships Company their Pinnace, with a But of Wine and some Provisions, in lieu of their Ship and Cargo. Nothing remarkable happen'd till they arrived about the latter End of *August* with three Ships (having before turn'd the lesser Ships adrift) at the Streight of *Magellan*, which they pass'd, with great Difficulty, in sixteen Days, and came out into the great *South sea*. Here they met with such tempestuous Weather, that one of their Ships was lost, and, in the Month of *October*, the other separated in a Storm, and return'd thro' the Streight to *England*.

Drake being now left with his own Ship alone, arrived, the Beginning of *December*, on the Coast of *Chili*, and here Fortune began first to favor his

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Undertaking. By Means of an *India* Fisherman, who took them for *Spaniards*, they got Advice, that a large *Spanish* Ship, laden from *Peru*, lay at *Valparizo*. They immediately took the *Indian* for their Pilot, and went in Search of this Booty; which when they came up with, the *Spaniards* not expecting any foreign Guests, took them for their Countrymen, and welcom'd them with Joy; in return for which, the *English* claping them on board, thrust them all under the Hatches, excepting one who, jumping over, swam on Shore. They found in the Ship, 400 pound weight of the finest Gold, and a golden Cross set with Emeralds; they afterwards plunder'd a neighboring Town, together with its Chapel. This done, they set sail for *Lima*, taking their Prize with them; and putting in at *Coquimbo*, where they landed fourteen Men, the *Spaniards* were so courageous as to attack them with a Body of 300 Horse and 200 Foot; but after having kill'd one Man, they prudently thought fit to let the remaining thirteen go back to their Ships, lest Victory might, in the End, declare in their Favor.

Having afterwards repaired their Ships, and framed a Pinnace, they landed, towards the latter End of *January*, at a Place call'd *Tarapaxa*, where finding a *Spaniard* asleep with thirty Bars of Silver lying by him, they eas'd him of his Care, and left the drowsy Don to sleep out his Nap. Going ashore again, not far off, to water, they met a *Spaniard* and an *Indian* driving eight *Peruvian* Sheep, as big as Asses, each laden with one hundred Pound weight of fine Silver, which they likewise thought fit to convey aboard their Ship, and free the poor Beasts of their Burden. They then enter'd the Port of *Arica*, where they found three Ships, without one Soul on board, from which they

they took, beside other Merchandizes, fifty-seven Wedges of Silver weighing twenty Pound each.

About the Middle of *February* they arriv'd at *Callao*, the Port of *Lima*, the Capital of *Peru*, where they found many Ships at Anchor ; but not so much as a Boy on board of any of them : They however found large Quantities of Linen and Silk on board, a Chest full of Coin, and, according to some Authors, fifteen hundred Bars of Silver. Having a yet greater Prize in view, they cut the Cables of all these Ships, and turn'd them adrift, that they might not be made use of to prevent their Design ; this done, they made all the Sail they could, in pursuit of a rich *Spanish* Ship call'd the *Cacofogo*, which they were inform'd was sail'd from thence to *Panama*. In this Chace, it was their Fortune to meet with a *Spanish* Brigantine, from which they took eighty Pound weight of Gold, a golden Crucifix, and some very large Emeralds. Some Days afterwards they came up with the *Cacofogo*, near Cape St. *Francis*, and having the good Fortune to bring one of her Masts by the board, they immediately made themselves Masters of her. Here they found a Treasure in Pearls and Jewels, with eighty pound weight of Gold, thirteen Chests of coined Silver, and so large a Quantity of other Silver, or rather Silver Oar, that they could almost have ballasted a Ship with it, in all to the Amount of near Ninety Thousand Pounds : all this they carried on board their own Ship, and then let the *Cacofogo* go. They then continued their Course Westward, and, about the Middle of *March*, met with a *Spanish* Ship laden with Linen, Silk, and China, from which they took a Falcon of Massy Gold, having a large Emerald set in the Breast of it, with as much of the Merchandize as they pleased. *Drake* now steer'd his Course towards the *North*, along the Coast of

Mexico, and, about the Middle of *April*, landing at *Aguatulco*, they sack'd the Town. While they were in this Place, repairing their Vessel, a *Spanish* Ship, bound for the *Philippine* Islands, with a Governor on board, put into the Harbour; they only eas'd her of some part of her Burden, and then let her pursue her Voyage.

Captain *Drake* having amass'd so immense a Treasure, and made, what he thought sufficient Reprisals from the *Spaniards*, as well for the Injuries the public had sustain'd from them, as for his own private Losses, he was now thoughtful how he might best get to *England* with his Booty. To return by the Streights of *Magellan*, would have been runing into the Mouth of imminent Danger, on many Accounts; he then resolv'd to attempt a Way, till then unknown, and if possible, to find a Passage by *North America*; he succeeded in the dangerous Attempt, and had the good Fortune to arrive, in the same Ship he went out in, on the third of *November*, 1578, at *Plymouth*, having, in less than three Years, encompass'd the whole Globe; triumph'd, with a Vengeance, over the perfidious *Spaniards*; and tho' (as Sir *William Monson* observes) this his Enterprize may seem to be grounded on Injustice, and he was, by many, look'd upon as little better than a Pyrate; yet such had been the Behavior of the *Spaniards* towards the *English* Nation, that in general he met with the Applause of the Public, and was even received very graciously by his Sovereign, who caus'd his Ship to be laid up in a Dock at *Deptford*, and, as it were, to be consecrated with great Ceremony, on which Occasion, she honor'd him with her Royal Presence on Board, at Dinner, and confer'd upon him the Honor of Knighthood.

The *Spanish* Ambassador, *Don Bernardino de Mendoza*, was indeed very loud in his Complaints and

and Threats, and demanded Restitution ; but the Queen, it seems, paid so very little Regard to them, that, on the contrary, she gave him an Answer worthy of so glorious a Princess, the Substance of which we find in *Camden*, as follows :

“ That the *Spaniards*, by their hard Dealing
 “ with the *English*, whom they had prohibited
 “ Commerce, contrary to the Law of Nations,
 “ had drawn these Mischiefs upon themselves.
 “ That *Drake* should be forthcoming, to answer
 “ according to Law, if he were convicted by
 “ good Evidence and Testimony, to have com-
 “ mited any Thing against Law and Right ;
 “ that those Goods were laid by purposely, that
 “ Satisfaction might be made to the *Spaniards*
 “ (*sc.* if there were any due to them) tho’ the Queen
 “ had spent a greater Sum of Mony, than *Drake* had
 “ brought in, against those Rebels whom the *Span-*
 “ *niards* had raised and encouraged against her, both
 “ in *Ireland* and *England*. Moreover, she under-
 “ stood not why her or any other Prince’s Sub-
 “ jects, should be debar’d from the Trade of the
 “ *Indies*, which she could not persuade herself the
 “ *Spaniard* had any just Title to, by the Donation
 “ of the Bishop of *Rome* (in whom she acknow-
 “ ledged no Prerogative, much less Authority, in
 “ such Cases) nor yet by any other Claim, than as
 “ they had touch’d, here and there, upon the Coasts,
 “ built Cottages, and given Name to a River or a
 “ Cape, which Things could not intitle them to a
 “ Propriety. So that this Donation of what is
 “ another Man’s, which is of no Validity in Law ;
 “ and this imaginary Propriety, cannot hinder o-
 “ ther Princes from trading into those Countries,
 “ and, without Breach of the Law of Nations,
 “ from transporting Colonies into those Parts
 “ thereof, where the *Spaniards* inhabit not (foras-
 “ much as Proscription without Possession is little
 “ worth)

“ worth) neither from freely navigating that vast “ Ocean, &c.” The Matter was however made up at last, by the Payment of a certain Sum of Money, to a *Spaniard* named *Pedro Sebura*.

The *Spaniards* had, for some Time before, begun to be more open, not only in fomenting the rebellious *Irish*, but in giving them actual Assistance, which contributed not a little to justify the Proceedings of *Drake* against the Aspersions cast upon him by the Friends of *Spain*; for such there were, as well then as in more modern Times. They had, the preceeding Year, 1579, sent over three Ships and a small Body of Men, for the Use of these Rebels; but Mr. *Thomas Courtney*, an *English* Gentleman, happening accidentally to be at Anchor, in an *English* Man of War, near *Kerry*, a *Peninsula* in *Ireland*, where these Ships lay, he attack'd them and carried them off; and the Lord *Grey* being this Year sent over to *Ireland* as Lord-Deputy, some *Spaniards* and *Italians* were sent, in *November* following, by the *Pope*, to foment the Rebellion; for which End, they seiz'd a Fort in the West-Part of the Kingdom; but his Lordship recovered the Fort, and put them all to the Sword. So likewise, on the other Hand, the Queen began to be less reserv'd in her Proceedings with Regard to them; for, in the Year 1582, a Commission being issued, by the Lords of the Council, to one Mr. *Edward Fenton*, and others, to command in a Voyage intended for *China* and *Cathay*, with four Ships, the two Chief of them were the Queen's own Ships, and Sir *William Monson* tells us, that the Design of this Expedition was to annoy the King of *Spain*, in the *South-sea*, from whence all his Treasure and Wealth was brought. Accordingly, on the sixth of *December*, being then on the Coast of *Brasil*, they took a *Spanish* Ship, bound to the River of *Plate*, in which,
among

among other Passengers, was *Don Francisco de Torre Vedra*, Nephew to the Governor of that River: And, on the twenty-fourth of *January*, 1583, being off *St. Vincent's*, they had a smart Engagement, by Moon-light, with three *Spanish* Ships, of superior Force to themselves, and much better man'd, and the fight was renew'd again the next Day, in which they sunk the *Spanish* Vice-admiral, and oblig'd the other to retreat up the River for Shelter. This same Year, *England* first became Master of *Newfoundland*, which was taken Possession of, on the fifth of *August*, by Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*; in the Queen's Name, by Virtue of her Commission for that Purpose, at the Harbor of *St. John*, and her Property declared to be 200 Leagues round that Place.

Soon after, the *English* began to open their Eyes, and be sensible of the Riches and Value of the but of late Years discover'd fourth Part of the World, *America*, and of the vast Profits, which the *Spaniards* drew only from a few small Settlements in those Parts. This put several upon aiming at farther Discoveries, to be appropriated to our Advantage; but the earliest Adventurer we find, was the justly famed Mr. *Walter* (afterwards Sir *Walter*) *Raleigh*. This great Man, having engag'd several of his Friends, Men of great Worth, as well as Substance, to join with him in the Undertaking, and procured her Majesty's Letters Patent, for that Purpose, bearing Date the twenty-fifth of *March*, 1584, sent out two small Vessels or Barks, commanded by *Philip Amidas*, and *Arthur Barlow*. Their Fortune was to touch on an Island near the *Continent*, and the Coast of the Country afterwards called *Virginia*, of which they took Possession, the thirteenth of *July*, in the Queen's Right, afterwards delivering the Country up to *Raleigh's* Use; and having made an advantageous

tageous Traffic with the Natives, return'd, very well satisfied with the Success of this their first Undertaking, to *England*, where they arrived about the Middle of *September*, bringing two of the Inhabitants with them.

This gave Incouragement for a second Expedition, which was undertaken the Year following, under the Management of Sir *Richard Greenville*, one of Sir *Walter Ralegh's* (for he was now knighted) principal Associates in the former, who was resolved to be himself, an Eye-witness of these Discoveries. For this Purpose, seven Vessels of different Burdens, were fitted out, and well furnish'd with Provisions, Arms, and Ammunition, and, beside the Crews of their Ships, spare Men for a Settlement, with which they set Sail from *Plymouth*, the ninth of *April*, 1585. Sir *Richard*, who commanded himself in chief, with several brave Men under him (some of whom were afterwards, for their Merit, judiciously prefer'd, by the wise and candid Queen *Elizabeth*, to Posts in the Royal Navy) arrived, on the seventh of *May*, at *Dominica*, and landed at *Puerto Rico*, where he made some Stay, and not only built a Fort and Pin-nace, but gain'd some Advantage over the *Spaniards*. They likewise, at their Departure, took two rich *Spanish* Prizes, and in one of them several Passengers, who ransom'd themselves at a considerable Price. At *Isabella*, on the North of *Hispaniola*, they drove an advantageous Trade with the *Spaniards*, who received them courteously; but it was as usual, rather out of Fear than Love. The twentieth of *June*, they fell in with the *Continent* of *Florida*, and some Days afterwards came to an Anchor at the same Place where the *English* had been a Year before. Here they set ashore Mr. *Ralph Lane*, and Mr. *Philip Amidas*, with
 nineteen

nineteen other Officers, 108 Men, and all Necessaries, for settling a Colony.

Sir *Richard* staid there himself about two Months, and, after having made some Discovery more in the Sound, to the Southward, and got some Treasure, in Skins, Furs, Pearl, and other Rarities of the Country, for Things of small Value, return'd for *England*, and arrived, on the eighteenth of *September*, at *Plymouth*, with a *Spanish* Ship of 300 Tons, richly laden, which he had taken in his Passage. Thus the *English* may be said to have triumph'd, in a double Manner, over the *Spaniards*, by making Prizes of their Ships, almost without Resistance, and peaceably taking Possession of Territories, to which they, tho' without any Foundation, pretended a Right.

The Foreign Trade of *England*, increasing now every Day greatly, and begining more and more to be distinguished into several Branches, that to the Coast of *Guinea* began likewise to flourish, and our glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, being, upon all Occasions, ready to shew the Esteem she had for the Trading Part of the Nation, and that she was willing to give them all the Encouragement that was in her Power, granted Letters Patent to several Persons, for the Establishment of it.

Matters begun now to ripen on both Sides for an open War; the *Spaniards*, on their Side, continuing their Provocations, and the Queen, on hers, omitting none to shew her Resentment.

The Beginning of the Year 1585, furnishes us with an Instance of the cowardly and treacherous Disposition of the *Spaniards*, who, tho' they never dar'd to look us in the Face with an equal Force; yet watched every Opportunity of betraying or decoying our Ships and Men into their Clutches, when they imagin'd themselves much our Superiors in Power; but in the Instance, I am going to give, tho' it

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sufficiently

sufficiently justified the Steps the Queen afterwards thought fit to take, they happen'd, according to the vulgar Sea-Phrase, *to catch a Tartar*.

The Ship *Primrose*, of *London*, of the Burden of 150 Tons, commanded by one *Forster*, lying without the Bay of *Bilboa*, there came a *Spanish* Pinnace by her Side, in which was the *Corregidor*, or Chief Civil Magistrate, of the Province of *Biscay*, with six other Persons, in the Habits of *Biscayan* Merchants, who were courteously entertain'd on Board, as Friends; but the *Corregidor*, with three of his Companions, going on Shore in the Pinnace, and leaving the other three on Board, they soon returned with seventy Persons in a large Boat, and twenty-four in the Pinnace, all likewise in the Habits of Merchants; but being come up to the Ship's Side, at a Signal given, by Beat of Drum, every Man seiz'd his Rapier, and what other Weapons they had, which 'till then they had concealed, and poured into the Ship, with great Fury, on all Sides, at once, and some of them, setting their Daggers to the Captain's Breast, commanded him to yield, and threatned him with immediate Death, if he or his Men offer'd to make the least Resistance. The *Primrose* had but twenty-seven Men on Board, who, not dismayed at the unequal Number, knowing what a dastardly Enemy they had to do with, resolv'd one and all, to rescue their Captain, and free themselves from Captivity, or die in the Attempt, and they plied what Arms they had, with such Activity and Resolution, that they soon clear'd the Decks of their ungenerous Enemy, and made such Havock among them, that what with those who fell by their Hands, and those who were drowned in endeavoring to escape their Fury, very few reach'd the Shore, to give an Account what was become of their Companions. The *Corregidor*, with three more, were carried Prisoners to *England*,
and

and it appear'd that they had cram'd their Bosoms full of Quires of Paper, thinking thereby to bid Defiance to the small Shot of the *English*; and the *Corregidor*, to justify his Proceedings, produced a Commission from his King, to seize all the *English* Ships, that came within his Reach, with this remarkable Injunction, that he should obey these Orders with all the Dissimulation that might be.

Thus twenty-eight *English* Men, tho' treacherously surpris'd, gain'd a complete Victory over ninety-seven *Spaniards*, with the Loss only of one Man kill'd, and six wounded, a gallant Action, that very well deserves the Name of a Triumph.

The same Year, the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* were so reduced, that the States plainly perceived they were no longer able, of themselves, to withstand the Tyranny of *Spain*, they therefore made an Offer of the Sovereignty of those Provinces to Queen *Elizabeth*. She indeed rejected this Offer, for Reasons of State; but, at the same Time, wisely resolv'd, to give the King of *Spain* a Diversion, by affording them a powerful Aid, and taking the United Provinces into her especial Protection; she entered into a Treaty with them accordingly, and publish'd a *Manifesto*, shewing her Reasons for so doing: But as she was sensible, that these Reasons would not be look'd upon, by the King of *Spain*, as satisfactory, and that he would keep no Measures with her for the future; and beside, being justly inrag'd at the Commission he had issued to seize all the *English* Ships, Men and Effects, found in his Country, she resolv'd to find him Employment abroad: And having likewise found by Experience, that there could be no Thoughts of obtaining Satisfaction for her Subjects, in an amicable Manner, she gave Power to such as should be Sufferers by that Commission, to indemnify themselves on the Subjects

of the King of *Spain*, and granted them Letters of Reprisals for that Purpose.

In Order to annoy the *Spaniards* abroad, she sent Sir *Francis Drake*, now made an Admiral, to the *West-Indies*, with a Fleet, consisting of twenty-one Sail of Ships, great and small, the largest Fleet *England* had ever sent to those Parts, man'd with 2300 Sailors, beside a Body of Land Forces, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Carlisle*, with proper Officers under him.

This Fleet departed from *Plymouth* about the Middle of *September*, and first visited the Coasts of *Spain*, where they took several Prizes, and landing at *Bayonne*, *Vigo* and the Island of *Ferro*, made a Booty on Shore likewise; the principal of which consisted of the Plate and rich Furniture belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Vigo*, among which was a very large Cross of Massy Silver double gilt. This done, they departed for the *West-Indies*, and taking the *Cape Verd* Islands in their Way, landed at *St. Jago*, and surprising the Town of that Name, first plunder'd it, and then intirely destroy'd it by Fire, together with the Country-houses in the Neighborhood.

They then resolved on an Attempt on *Hispaniola*, where they arrived on New-Year's Day of the Year 1586, and landing about ten Miles from the City of *Santo Domingo*, march'd with a surprising Intrepidity into the very Mouths of the Enemy's Cannon, and took it, together with the Castle. Here they staid a whole Month, and having plunder'd the Town and Neighborhood, and carried their Booty on Board, took a Ransom of 25,000 Ducats, to spare the Houses from Fire. From hence they sailed over to *Carthagena*, which they took by Storm, and oblig'd the *Spaniards* to ransom it for 110,000 Ducats, and 1000 Crowns for the Abbey. *Drake's* next and principal

cipal Design was upon *Nombre de Dios*, in order to march from thence by Land, to *Panama*; but a contagious Distemper, which rag'd among his Men, oblig'd him to alter his Resolution, and to think of returning to *England*, with the Booty he had made. In his Way, passing between *Cuba* and *Juccatan*, and sailing along the Coast, they burnt *St. Austin's* and *St. Anthony's*, and, in a Fort belonging to the former, found, among other Booty, a Chest containing to the Value of 2000 Pounds in Money.

They continued their Course from thence along the Coast of *Florida*, till they came to the Colony settled by *Sir Richard Greenvil* in *Virginia*, which not having been duly supplied by the Undertakers, with Necessaries from *England*, they abandon'd it for a while, and returned home with *Sir Francis Drake*, who arriv'd at *Plymouth*, the twenty-eighth of *July*, 1586, having struck the *Spaniards* with a general Terror, throughout all the *West-Indies*, and brought home a Booty valued at 60,000 Pounds (some Authors say much more) beside above 200 Brass Cannon; and the Loss to the *Spaniards* may very well be computed at three Times the Value of the Booty to us. In this Voyage, *Sir Francis Drake* was the first *Englishman* that landed in *New England*, of which one of the Kings submitted to *Queen Elizebeth*.

The King of *Spain* being thus made sensible, that it was in vain to pretend to withstand the Power of the *English* in the *West-Indies*, and knowing of how great Importance the *Levant Trade* was to the *English Nation*, resolved to try his Efforts to be reveng'd that Way; but with as little Success. The *Turkey Company*, being acquainted with his Intention, sent out none but Ships of Force sufficient to baffle his Attempts, and imployed them in a Body. The first Rencounter between the *English*
and

and the *Spaniards* in the *Mediterranean*, happen'd in the Month of *July*, 1586, and turn'd out very much to the Honor of our Nation. The *Turkey Company* having, in *November* of the foregoing Year, sent out five stout Ships for the *Mediterranean*, while they lay at the Island of *Zante*, having finish'd their Trade, and being taking in Provisions and Necessaries for their Voyage home, they got Intelligence, that the *Spaniards*, resolving to overpower them by Force and Numbers, had fitted out two Fleets, one of thirty and the other of twenty Gallies, to intercept them. They plainly perceived it would be hardly possible for them to escape their Sight, in those narrow Seas, and that they must either submit to the ungenerous Enemy, or fight their Way thro', and they bravely resolved upon the latter, and prepared accordingly. On the thirteenth of *July*, between *Sicily* and the Coast of *Africa*, they discovered thirteen Sail, which, as they drew nearer, they perceived to be eleven Gallies and two Frigats, lying to intercept them. The haughty *Spanish* Admiral insisted upon nothing less than an immediate Surrender, upon Discretion, and finding his Demand rejected with Disdain, fired a Shot of Defiance, which being answered, in the same Manner, by the *English*, the Fight began, and was continued with equal Obstinacy for five Hours, till the *Spanish* Gallies were so batter'd, and so great a Number of their Men kill'd, that they found themselves under a Necessity to sheer off. The Admiral, being hardly able to keep above Water, shew'd the first Example, and he was soon followed by two others, in the same Condition. The remaining eight Gallies, with the two Frigats, did not hold it much longer; and it plainly appear'd by their working, that they had hardly Men enough left to charge their great Guns; and that it was not without great Difficulty they

they made towards the Shore, and left the open Sea for the *English* to pursue their Voyage, which they did, not thinking it worth their while, as they were laden, to continue the Chase. They afterwards came within Sight of the other *Spanish* Squadron, near the Streight's Mouth; but being favor'd with a thick Fog, and a brisk Gale, they gave them the Slip, and got by them without being perceived.

The same Year, the famous *George*, Earl of *Cumberland*, of whom I shall have Occasion to make frequent Mention, in the Sequel, first appear'd in the Scene of Action. He fired out, at his own Expence, a little Squadron, consisting of three Ships and a Pinnace; and their Design was for the *South-sea*. They set sail from *Plymouth*, on the seventeenth of *August*, and having spent some Weeks on the Coasts of *Barbary*, they fell in with the Coasts of *America*, the Beginning of *January*. The tenth, being not far from *Rio della Plata*, they took a small *Portuguese* Ship, and the next Day another. The Season of the Year not being yet proper to pass the Streights of *Magellan*, they resolv'd to ply for the Coast of *Brasil*, which they made, the Beginning of *April*, and anchor'd the eleventh before the Town of *Baya*. Finding here a Squadron of eight or nine Ships, one of which carried twenty-four Guns, notwithstanding they were so superior in Force, they carried off four of the best of them, and landing, tho' opposed by a much greater Number of *Portuguese* and *Indian* Troops, furnish'd themselves with what Provisions they wanted. The same Day they took a large Hulk, together with a Caravel, and another small Bark. The sixth of *May*, the Pinnace, with two or three Boats, and about sixty Men, having been on Shore to victual, were met by a *Portuguese* Gally, with four hundred *Europeans*, beside *Indians*,

dians, on Board. The *Dons* thinking themselves secure of the Victory, made the Onset with Drums and Shouts; but met with so unexpected a Reception, from this brave Handful of Men, that not thirty of them went back alive to give an Account of it. A few Days afterwards they plunder'd the *Portuguese Ingenios* on Shore, and the next Day took a small Caravel. They now put off the Pursuit of their intended Voyage to the *South-sea*, and being contented with these, and some other small Prizes, return'd for *England*, where they arriv'd in *September*.

The same Year, 1586, furnishes us with another Instance how light the *English* made of the *Spaniards* in those Days. Sir *Walter Raleigh* having fitted out two small Vessels, of but thirty-five and fifty Tons, design'd for the Coast of *Spain* and the *Azores*, after having taken several Prizes, they chased two Sail, under a Fort of the Isle of *Graciosa*, from whence they fetch'd them off, with a small Boar, and nine Men, in Spight of the Fort, and 150 Men with Fire-Arms on Shore, who had not the Courage to attack them, tho' under the Cover of their own Fort. This was indeed a brave Action, but not comparable to that I am now about to relate, for the Sake of which I mention this Voyage. Contented with the Prizes they had taken, they were now returning home in Triumph, when they discover'd a large Fleet at a Distance, and notwithstanding their great Superiority in Force they resolv'd to have a Trial of Skill with them. To this End, they sent home their Prizes, and having then but sixty Men left, in their two small Barks, well knowing the Cowardice of the Enemy, they had the Courage to fall upon a Fleet of twenty-four Sail, two of which were large Carracks, one of twelve, and the other of eleven hundred Tons, and ten were Galleons, all laden with Treasure, Spice,

Spice and Sugar. They followed and continually harras'd them, for thirty-two Hours, till all their Powder was spent, the *Spaniards*, all the while aiming at nothing but to escape the Danger they thought themselves in; and the Carracks lying always, as a Bulwark, between the *English* and the Rest of the Ships, they could not, as they hop'd to do, fish up some of them, but were oblig'd, much against their Wills, after having made so brave an Attempt, to let this rich Booty escape them. During this Time, were made the third and fourth Voyages for settling a Colony in *Virginia*, which I pass by to come to Matters of greater Action, and more to my present Purpose.

The Queen, about this Time, got the first Intelligence of the vast Preparations the King of *Spain* was making, to invade her Dominions, and the whole Secret was soon after discover'd, by the Vigilance of her Minister, *Walsingham*; she therefore thought it most prudent, to endeavor, at least, to stifle these Preparations in their *Embryo*. For this End, she order'd Sir *Francis Drake* to Sea, with a Fleet of thirty or more Ships, and with Instructions, to render, as much as in him lay, these great Preparations fruitless, and to destroy all the *Spanish* Ships, Ammunition and Provisions that he should find in their Harbors, or elsewhere, before they could come to *Lisbon*, where this *Armada* was to rendezvous. It was about the Beginning of *April*, 1587, when *Drake* set Sail, with this Fleet, from *Plymouth*; and he had not been many Days at Sea, before he got Intelligence, that there were great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, at *Cadiz* and thereabouts, designed to be sent to *Lisbon*, upon which he immediately steer'd his Course for *Cadiz*, and he no sooner arriv'd there than he oblig'd six Gallies, that endeavor'd to oppose his Entrance, to retire under the Castle for

Shelter, after which he burnt or sunk near 100 Ships in the Bay (among which were a great new Galleon of 1200 Tons, and a rich Merchant Ship of 1000 Tons and 40 Brass Guns) with great Store of Ammunition and Provisions. After having perform'd this Service, *Drake* return'd with his Fleet to *St. Vincent*, and, ravaging the Coast, took the Castle of *St. Vincent*, with three others in the Neighborhood, and, burning all the Fisher-boats, with their Nets, in his Way, sailed to the Mouth of the *Tagus*, where, in the very Sight of the *Spanish* Admiral, and the Fleet under his Command, which *Drake* in vain challeng'd to an Engagement, he destroy'd the Coasts, and plunder'd and burnt above 100 Ships more. And that the Merchants, who were Adventurers with him in this Undertaking, might be Sharers as well in the Profit as the Glory of it, he way-lay'd a large *Spanish* Carrack, richly laden, and homewards bound from the *East-Indies*, and had the good Fortune to take her; but beside the Value of her Cargo, which was great, the Papers found on board of her were of more considerable Advantage to the trading Part of the Nation, as they discovered all the Secrets of the *East-India* Trade, and gave Rise to the Improvements the *English* afterwards made in that Trade, to their own Advantage. Thus were the vast Designs of the *Spaniards* interrupted for this Year, at least; but they did not wholly abandon them; on the contrary, they were as intent as ever, in preparing to bring them into Execution the next. I shall, therefore, leave them thus occupied, and relate, in the mean Time, the wonderful Success of a private Expedition, in more distant Parts, I mean the Voyage of *Thomas Cavendish*, Esq; round the Globe, in which, like *Drake*, he prov'd a severe Scourge to the *Spaniards*. This Gentleman, having
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reduc'd his Estate by Gallantries, now bent his Thoughts on redeeming his Fortune at the Expence of the common Enemy, the *Spaniards*. For this Purpose, he caused two intire new Ships to be built, and adding a third to them, fitted them out at his own Charge for the Sea. He prevail'd upon himself to leave the Pleasures of a Court, to command in this hazardous Voyage, in Person, which he did, with about 120 Men under him, and all Necessaries for a two Years Voyage. He set Sail from *Plymouth*, in *July*, 1586, arriv'd, in *October*, on the Coast of *Brasil*, in *November*, on the *American* Coast, and in the Beginning of *January*, 1587, at the Mouth of the Streight of *Magellan*, which they pass'd, and came into the *South-sea*, in *February*. The latter End of *March*, they came into the Bay of *Quintero*, where landing about sixty Men, they march'd peaceably some Miles up into the Country. The *Spaniards* had indeed sent out a Party of 200 Horse, to intercept them, but they had not the Courage to venture upon the Attack, and suffer'd that Body to be defeated by even a less Number of the *English*. About the Middle of *May*, they came into the Bay of *Moro Moreno*, where they plunder'd three little Towns, and took two rich *Spanish* Ships, one of which was alone valued at 20,000 Pounds, which they set on Fire, after having taken out the most valuable Goods. A few Days afterwards, they came into the Road of *Paita*, where they pillag'd and burnt the Town of that Name, and carried off whatever they found of Value. They then sailed to the Island of *Puna*, where they found a *Spanish* Ship of 250 Tons, which they sunk, and then landing, found out the Governor's Treasure, valued at 100,000 Crowns, which they conveyed on board their Ships; and having, with seventy of their Men, defeated a Body of 100 *Spaniards*,

and 200 *Indians*, burnt the Church and the Town, consisting of 300 Houses, with four large Ships on the Stocks. In *June*, they pass'd the Line, and, continuing a Northerly Course all that Month, made *Nueva Espanna*, the Beginning of the next. A few Days afterwards, they took two *Spanish* Ships, one of which was of 120 Tons, which they plunder'd and burnt. They then sack'd the Town of *Aguatulco*, and, in the Custom-house of that Place, made a considerable Booty. In *August*, they landed at *Puerto de Natividad*, where they plunder'd and burnt the Town, with two Ships, of 200 Tons each, on the Stocks. Two Days after, they came into the Bay of *St. Jago*, where they drag'd for Pearls, and took a considerable Quantity. They continued ravaging and burning several Places, till the Beginning of *November*, when they espy'd a large Sail, from their Top-mast Heads, they prepared immediately for an Ingagement, chasing her all the while; and tho', as they drew nearer, they discover'd her to be much superior to them in Force (and she appear'd afterwards to be the Admiral of all the *South-sea*, and of the Burden of 700 Tons) they resolv'd upon attacking her. They came up with her in about three Hours, and, as soon as they were within reach of her, saluted her with a Broad-side, and a Volley of all their small Shot. The *Spaniards* defended their Ship for about six Hours; but then yielded her up, together with her Cargo, in Exchange for their Lives; tho' they were almost double the Number of the *English*. In this Prize, they found 120,000 Pieces of Gold, beside great Quantities of rich Silks, Sattins, Damasks, Musk, &c. and Plenty of all Sorts of Provisions. They put the People on Shoar, and set Fire to the Ship, with above 500 Tons of Goods on board, which they could not carry off. The Business of their Voyage being
now

now done, they made the best of their Way for *England*, by the Cape of *Good Hope*, and arriv'd in *September*, 1588, at *Plymouth*.

Being now returned to *Europe*, let us take a View what the *Spaniards* are doing at home, in Order to gratify the Resentments which they had been long expressing against the *English* Nation, for keeping them within the Bounds of Justice, and the Tenor of the Law of Nations: And tho', in Sir *Francis Drake's* last Expedition, their vast Preparations had been greatly impeded, yet were they not so intirely defeated, but that they went on with them, and pursued their original Intent, till they had got together a Fleet, to which they vainly gave the arrogant Name of the *Invincible Armada*, the Destruction of which being the most considerable Action we ever had with the *Spanish* Nation, and giving a lively Idea of their Debility, and our superior Capacity in Naval Affairs, I shall be as circumstantial in my Relation of it, as the Limits of these brief Memoirs will possibly allow.

Authors differ as to the Number and Quality of the Ships of which this so-named *Invincible Armada* consisted, as well as of the Persons employed; but I shall confine myself in this particular, to the Account given by *Strype*, from a *Spanish* Book, in which were additional Notes, by the Lord-Treasurer *Burleigh*, the Substance of which is as follows. "The *Spanish Armada* consisted in
 "all of 130 Ships, of 57,868 Tons, 19,295
 "Soldiers, and 8450 Mariners, 2088 Slaves, and
 "2630 great Brass Pieces of Cannon, of all
 "Sorts; beside twenty Caravels for the Service
 "of the Army, and ten Salves, with six Oars
 "a-piece." These Ships had on Board prodigious Quantities of Ammunition, Field-pieces and small Arms, of every Sort, with whatever else could serve for Ostentation or Terror; and there
 was

was hardly a noble Family in all *Spain*, but had a Son, a Brother or a Nephew, in this Expedition, flush'd with the Hopes of growing rich at the Expence of the *English Hereticks*; who without Doubt, were destin'd to bear the Charge of the whole Fleet, the daily Expence of which, when at Sea, has been computed at near 16,000 Pounds.

But it was not alone from that mighty Fleet *England* was threatned; the Duke of *Parma* had provided, by the King of *Spain's* Commands, a great Number of Ships and flat-bottomed Boats for landing Horses and Troops; and his Army, consisting of 26,000 Foot, and 4000 Horse, lay in the Sea-towns of *Flanders*, ready to be transported. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Guise* brought 12,000 Men down to the Coasts of *Normandy*, which were to join the *Spanish Armada*, as they pass'd by, and to land in the West of *England*. This, I say, was design'd, but neither the Duke of *Parma* nor the Duke of *Guise* had any Share in the Actions that ensued, as we shall see below.

The Queen, on her Side, was not backward, as she was early acquainted with the Designs hatching against her, in preparing for her Defence. Her Fleet under the Command of the Lord *Howard of Effingham*, Lord High Admiral, was put into the best Condition that could be, both for Offence and Defence. His Instructions were to repair Westward, with his Vice and Rear Admirals, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Hawkins*, and Mr. *Martin Forbisher*; and the Lord *Henry Seymour*, with forty *English* and *Dutch* Ships, were order'd to repair to the Coast of *Flanders*, to prevent the Duke of *Parma* from coming out. The Fleet under the Lord *Howard*, being assembled at *Plymouth*, to the Number of near ninety Sail, departed, and ply'd off and on,
between

between *Ushant* and *Scilly*, waiting the coming of the *Spanish* Fleet; and both Squadrons increas'd, at Length, to 197 Sail; in Number, indeed exceeding that of the Enemy's Fleet, but theirs, as a late Author observes, was superior to ours in Tonage, near double, and in Men, more than double. In the mean Time, the Lord-admiral having received Advice that the *Spanish Armada* was dispers'd in a Storm, and return'd to their Rendezvous, he likewise, after having advanced some Part of the Way, in Hopes of surprising them, in their Distress, return'd to *Plymouth* to refresh his Men.

The necessary Preparations for a gallant Defence, by Land, were, in the mean Time, not neglected. The Sea-ports were fortified, and Signals every where appointed, to shew the Places where the Troops were to march. A Body of Militia was arm'd in every County, with proper Officers to command them; and Directions were given to join one another, as occasion should require. Twenty thousand Land-men, were station'd along the Southern Coasts of *England*, and, beside all this, the Queen had two Armies of regular experienc'd Troops; one, under the Command of Lord *Hunsdon*, consisting of 34,000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, about her Royal Person, the other headed by the Lord *Leicester*, of 22,000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, incamp'd at *Tilbury*. The whole Nation, and, in a more particular Manner, the City of *London*, were zealous, in expressing their Loyalty to her Majesty, on this Occasion, and in shewing their Readiness to contribute, every Man in his Way, towards the Defence of their Country, their Liberties, and their Queen.

In this Disposition, was the Nation, and thus was it guarded, when the *Spanish Armada*, having before been twice dispersed by Storms, arrived,
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the nineteenth of *July*, 1588, in the Channel, and fell in with the *Lizzard*, on the Southermost Part of *Cornwall*; but the Night approaching, they put off to Sea again, and design'd, the next Morning, to attack the *English* Fleet, then lying in the Harbor of *Plymouth*. The same Day, about four in the Afternoon, the Lord-admiral got Advice of the near Approach of the Enemy's Fleet; and tho' the Wind blew hard into *Plymouth* Sound, he got six Ships of his Fleet out to Sea that Evening, and to the Number of fifty-four early the next Morning. With these Ships, the Lord-admiral set Sail, and he was scarce got as far as *Edystone*, when he discovered the *Spanish* Fleet to the Westward, sailing slowly, according to their *Spanish* Gravity, up the Channel, the Ships being so lofty, that they appeared like so many floating Castles. The Lord-admiral was very ready to let them pass by him, that so, having the Advantage of the Wind, he might fall upon their Rear, and disorder them that Way.

The next Morning, the first Fight happen'd, the *English* Ships that were got out of the Harbor, to the Number of about 100, which had recovered the Wind of the *Spaniards*, making the Onset. The Beginning was made by the Lord-admiral, who attack'd, with great Fury, a large *Spanish* Ship, which he mistook for the *Spanish* Admiral; while *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbisber* engaged several others of the Enemy's Sternmost Ships, which they obliged to retreat to the main Body of the Fleet, after having disabled their Vice-admiral. The *Spaniards* maintain'd a running Fight, with the *English* at their Heels, for near two Hours; when the Lord-admiral gave over the Chace, in Consideration, that forty of his Ships, which were but just got out of *Plymouth* Haven, had not yet join'd him. In the Night, a *Spanish* Ship, call'd the

St. Katherine, was brought into the Midst of their Fleet, greatly disabled, and a large *Biscay* Ship, of 800 Tons, which serv'd for their Treasury, was wilfully set Fire to, and afterwards fell into the Hands of the *English*, with a great Booty in Gold, as did likewise a great Galleon, which having sprung her Fore-mast and Boltsprit, was left behind. The *English* Fleet having separated that Night, by a Mistake, there was no Ingagement that Day, which therefore the *Spanish* Admiral improved in the Disposition of his Fleet, and to assign each Ship its Station.

The twenty-third, at Day-break, the Wind being at North, the *Spaniards* tack'd about, and bore down upon the *English*, who, on their Side, tack'd likewise, and stood to the Westward; both being equally assiduous to get the Weather-gage, till at Length they came to a second Ingagement, which proved the most general and bloody of any that happen'd between them in the *British* Channel, and lasted the whole Day, during which the *English* made several Advantages, and, among others, took a great *Venetian* Ship, with several of less Burden. This Day it was that Sir *Walter Raleigh*, burning with an eager Desire, to be in Action against his avow'd Enemies, join'd the *English* Fleet, accompanied by many brave Nobles and Gentlemen, in several Ships.

The twenty-fourth, very little of Moment happen'd, which gave the Lord-admiral Time to send on Shoar for a Supply of Powder and Ball, which he began to want, and to divide his Fleet into four Squadrons, commanded by himself and the other three Flag-officers. He form'd indeed a Design this Day, to attack the Enemy's Fleet, in the Dead of the ensuing Night; but a Calm prevented the putting it into Execution.

The twenty-fifth proved a Day of Action, which begun on Occasion of a great *Portuguese* Galleon, that could not keep up with the Rest of the Fleet, falling into the Hands of Captain *John Hawkins*, whereupon three of the *Spanish* Galeasses attempted to rescue her; but they were so warmly received by the Lord-admiral himself, and the Lord *Thomas Howard*, that tho', when the two Fleets came to a more general Ingagement, they had the good Fortune to get off, yet they were disabled for any Action afterwards. The Remainder of this Day's Battle, tho' but short, was very warm; and two of the *English* Ships, the *Nonpareil* and the *Mary-Rose* continued engaged long after the two main Bodies had ceas'd, and braved the whole *Spanish* Fleet.

The twenty-sixth was again a Day of Inaction, Ammunition begining to be short on both Sides, and the *English* having resolv'd, in a Council of War, to follow the *Spaniards* close at their Heels, but not to attempt any Thing till they should reach the Streight of *Calais*, where the Lord *Henry Seymour* and Sir *William Winter* lay ready to receive them, and, at the same Time, to re-inforce the Fleet. During this Interval, the *English* were sufficiently supplied with whatever they wanted from Shoar, and a great Number of Volunteers, some of the first Distinction, who had hired Ships at their own Expence, join'd the Fleet, to be Sharers in the Triumph.

The *Spanish* Fleet came to Anchor the twenty-seventh, before *Calais*, as did the *English*, who being joined by the Lord *Henry Seymour*, and Sir *William Winter*, now consisted of 140 stout Ships, not far from them. The *Spaniards* now began to be sensible of their Vanity, and to imagine that their *Armada* might not be invincible, and therefore press'd the Duke of *Parma* to send
out

out forty Fly-boats to their Assistance, acknowledging, that they were not able, with their unweildy Sea-monsters, to cope with the light and active *English* Ships; but Count *Justin Nassau*, with the *Dutch* and *Zealand* Ships, having block'd up the Harbors of *Dunkirk* and *Newport*, all Expectations of Aid from those Parts were fruitless.

The twenty-eighth, the Lord-admiral, having the Queen's special Command for that Purpose, singled out eight of the worst Ships in the Fleet, converted them into Fire-ships, well fraught with all Manner of combustible Matter, and, having loaded all their Cannon with Balls, Chains, and such like Instruments of Destruction, sent them, by the Favor of Wind and Tide, about two Hours after Midnight, into the Midst of the *Spanish* Fleet. The *Spaniards* no sooner saw the prodigious Blaze they made, than their whole Fleet was struck with Terror, and nothing was heard, but a general Cry of; *Cut your Cables, and get up your Anchors*; and Necessity put them upon a ready Obedience, insomuch that they put to Sea with the greatest Confusion and Precipitancy that could possibly be conceived, some being scatter'd by the Winds, others falling foul of one another, and again others driving upon Sands and Shoals; and all being at the same Time, chac'd and batter'd by the *English*, from every Side, insomuch that a greater Distress can hardly be imagin'd, than the *Spaniards* were, at this Time, involv'd in. A great Galleass, by some call'd their Admiral Galleass, having lost her Rudder on this Occasion, was left to the Mercy of the Waves, and the next Day flung on the Sand of *Calais*, where she was taken by Sir *Amias Preston*, and some others, with about 100 Men in Boats, and after her whole Crew, to the Number of 400, including Soldiers, were either kill'd or drowned, and 300 Galley-slaves were

set at Liberty, the *English* took out 50,000 Ducats of the King of *Spain's* Mony, and then left her a Wreck.

The *Spanish* Admiral, before his Fleet separated, had ordered each Ship to return to her Station, as he himself did, and fired a Signal for the Rest to join him; but their Fears had so dispersed them, that few hear'd it, and many were so intangled among the Shoals on the Coasts of *Flanders*, that they could not obey it. Such as could, came to a Rendezvous, off of *Graveling*, where the *English* having again got the Weather-gage of them, depriv'd them not only of the Convenience of *Calais* Road; but of all Hopes of Succor from *Dunkirk*; and, in the mean Time, plied them warmly with their Cannon from every Side; and here it was they gave them their last fatal Adieu, 'till their Gallions, Galleasses, and other Sea-monsters, were so miserably shatter'd, having their Hulls pierc'd thro' and thro', their Oars and Rudders cut away, their Tackling rent, and their Masts shot down, that some were intirely deserted, as unserviceable, some sunk with their Men in them, others, thinking to find a Shelter on the neighboring Coasts, were seiz'd and plunder'd by the Inhabitants, while those who had the Power of doing it, thought of nothing more than runing away. In particular, a great Galleon, that happen'd to be astern, was so sorely batter'd, that tho' she then got off to the Fleet, she sunk afterwards. The chief of the *Spanish* Ships, commanded by their Flag-officers, had no sooner disintangled themselves, with great Difficulty from the Shallows, than they were exposed to the Fire of the *English*, and so miserably torn and shatter'd, that a great Galleon of *Biscay*, with two Saicks sunk. Another Galleon coming to the Assistance of a large Ship that had received great Damage, was taken by a *Dutch* Captain, and

and carried into *Zealand*; and, about the same Time, another *Spanish* Ship was cast away on the *Flemish* Coast. The large Ship which had been rescued by the Galleons, being drove almost as far as *Ostend*; where her Commander abandon'd her, was seiz'd by some *Flussingers*, and a large *Biscayan*, with two other large Vessels were sunk. The whole *Spanish* Fleet, in short, was closely pursued, and in great Distress the whole Day.

The last Day of *July*, early in the Morning, the *Spaniards* attempted to retreat thro' the Straights of *Calais*; but the Wind, blowing hard at North-West, forced them towards the Coast of *Zealand*, where they would have run great Hazard of being all lost, had not the Wind shifted. The same Evening they who were left, and in a Body, resolv'd, in a general Council of War, that, as they were in great want of Ammunition, their Ships miserably batter'd, and without Anchors; their Provisions almost spent; a great number of their Men slain, sick or wounded, and no farther Hopes of Assistance from the Duke of *Parma*, they had no other Means of escaping the Vengeance of the exasperated *English*, than to return home North-about. This Resolution was no sooner taken than begun to be put in Execution, and having first thrown their Mules and Horses overboard, to save Water, they made all the Sail they could, and, according to their usual Custom, fled from an Enemy they had before pretended to despise, and who, in Reality, were yet inferior to them in Force, tho' much superior in Valour, Skill and Conduct. The Lord-Admiral, having left a Squadron, under the Command of Lord *Henry Seymour*, to assist the *Dutch*, in blocking up the Duke of *Parma*, and sent another under Sir *William Winter*, into the narrow Seas, to guard the Coasts, pursued, in Person, the fugitive, terrified *Spaniards*, and kept them in Chace,

Chace, as far as the *Frith of Forth*, where he imagin'd it was their Design to have put in, and had taken his Measures to destroy them there accordingly : But the Fears of the *Spaniards* were too strong to suffer them to look back, or to make the least Stop by the Way ; so they kept on their Course round by the *Orknies*, the Western Islands, and *Ireland* ; in which Voyage several of their Ships founde'r'd at Sea, no less than ten being cast away on the Coast of *Ireland*. The Lord-admiral, with his Fleet, return'd to *England* ; being, as it was said, oblig'd, for Want of Powder and Shot, to give over the Pursuit of the *Spaniards*, who were determin'd, as it afterwards appear'd, if they had been attack'd in their Flight, to surrender. The Loss of the *Spaniards*, on this Expedition, has been variously recorded in History ; but upon comparing Circumstances, and all Things rightly consider'd, it may be reduc'd, in short, to this ; that they lost eighty-one Ships, of different Sorts and Denominations, and upwards of 13,500 Men ; and the Loss of Nobility and Gentry was so great, that there was hardly a Family of Note in *Spain*, but was in Mourning upon this Occasion. Thus, with the Loss of only one small Ship (the Ships imployed as Fire-ships excepted) and about 100 Men, that formidable *Armada*, which had been three whole Years sitting out, at an excessive Charge, and had made the best Part of *Europe* tremble, was intirely defeated and brought to Destruction.

The Overthrow of this so-named *Invincible Armada* so excited the whole Nation to War, that happy was he who could put himself in Action against the *Spaniards* ; and the Queen, on her Side, judging it both more for her Safety and her Honor too, to annoy the Enemy, in his own Country, than to sit still, and expect a second
Attack

Attack from them, and besides, being willing to shew the *Spaniards*, that the *English* could perform their Part, as well in an Attack as in defending themselves, there could be no Want of Incouragement to any Proposal for an Expedition against that Nation. This Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Norris*,^A and some others, who very well knew, that the Power of *Spain* was more imaginary than real, resolv'd to take Advantage of, and therefore, out of an uncommon Generosity, for which they were blamed by some, made an Offer to the Queen, to pay the Expence of one themselves; desiring only that she would keep a few Ships of the Royal Navy at Sea. It is generally said, that she contributed six Men of War, and 60,000 Pounds towards the Undertaking. This Expedition had likewise another plausible Pretence, which was the restoring an injur'd Prince to his Throne, I mean *Don Antonio*, the dethron'd King of *Portugal*, who was retired to *England*; and beside, the States of *Holland* were willing to imbarck in the Design, and sent some Ships to act in Conjunction with the *English*.

The Fleet fitted out for this Expedition, consisted of Transports as well as Men of War; but the Number of each is so variously reported by Authors, that it is difficult to fix it; it is, however, generally supposed there were above 100 of both, with fourteen or fifteen thousand Men, Soldiers and Mariners. They sailed from *Plymouth*, the Beginning of *April*, 1589, and arrived in a few Days at the *Groyne*, where they landed, and having taken the lower Town, made several Prisoners of Note, and burnt a great Quantity of Ammunition, which had been laid up there, and design'd for a new Expedition to *England*. The *Spaniards*, while this was doing, set Fire to a prodigious large Ship, and abandon'd several other
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which lay in the Harbor. The *English* laid Siege to the upper Town ; but that Attempt prov'd unsuccessful, occasion'd by the Accident of a Tower falling into a Breach they had made : However, they had ample Satisfaction for it the next Day, when 8000 *Spaniards*, under the *Conde de Andrada*, approaching to relieve the Place, they were intirely defeated by the *English*, their Camp taken and plunder'd, the fugitive *Spaniards* pursued for above three Miles beyond it, to the Number of 3000 cut in Pieces, and a great Booty of Ammunition, Plate and Apparel made. This done, they plunder'd and burnt the adjacent Villages, together with the lower Town and the Cloister, and then, without returning to the Siege, peaceably re-imbark'd their Troops and departed.

They now proceeded to the Coast of *Portugal*, and were joined in their Passage by the Earl of *Essex*, and other Persons of Distinction, with some Ships fitted out at the Earl's Expence, without the Queen's Knowledge, and some Vessels laden with Corn, which they had taken from the *Spaniards*. The Castle of *Penicha* was the first Place in *Portugal* that surrender'd to their victorious Arms, which they immediately put *Don Antonio* in Possession of, and were thereupon encouraged to march on for *Lisbon*. They had several Advantages over the *Spaniards*, by the Way, and among others, took the Castle of *Torres Vedras* ; but tho' they had taken the Suburb of *St. Katherine's*, at *Lisbon* ; yet, finding no Disposition in the Inhabitants to declare for that Prince, they abandon'd their Design on the City, and march'd, without any Interruption from the *Spanish* Troops, tho' more numerous than they, to the Town of *Cascais*, at the Mouth of the *Tagus*. Here they found the Fleet, which, in the mean Time, had taken a great Number of
Spanish

Spanish Ships on the Coast, and, in particular, fifteen bound for *Lisbon*, with Men and Provisions. The Admiral having made himself Master of the Town, blew up the Castle, and seiz'd sixty Ships belonging to the Hanse-Towns, for having furnish'd the Enemy with Corn and Naval Stores, towards a new Expedition against *England*, which were afterwards, all but two, confiscated, together with their Lading. At their Departure, this Fleet was attack'd by above twenty of the Enemy's Gallies, which were, however, soon oblig'd to ply their Oars; and the *English* having thereupon plunder'd *Vigo*, and ravag'd the adjacent Country, the Fleet return'd to *England*, in *July*, after having greatly annoy'd the *Spaniards*, and taken, together with 150 Pieces of Cannon, and more Ships than they were able to carry home, a considerable Booty, part of which was distributed among the Sailors. The Author of Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Life says, he had a Share in this Enterprize; but that he had no where particularly found what Part he acted in it. The same Author likewise says he received, together with several others, a Gold Chain, from the Queen, as a Reward.

This same Year, the brave and adventurous Earl of *Cumberland*, with the Queen's Leave, tho' at his own Expence, excepting one Ship of the Royal Navy, commanded an Expedition against the *Spaniards*, with four Vessels, and about 400 Men. They sailed from *Plymouth* in *June*, and three Days after, made Prize of three *French* Ships, as they did the next Month, on the Coast of *Spain*, of thirteen Ships, belonging to the Hanse-Towns, and other Places, out of which, having taken Goods to the Value of 7000 Pounds, belonging to *Portugal*, they dismiss'd them. They then sailed for the *Azores*, and, on the first of *August*, being within Sight of *St Michael's*, they put out *Spanish*

Colours, and, by that Stratagem, the Night following, carried off four Ships that were at Anchor in the Harbor, without being perceived by the Town, 'till it was too late: These Ships were chiefly laden with Wine and Oyl; but another they took six Days afterwards was more richly laden, her Cargo consisting in Part of Woollen Cloth and Silk. After this they took the Town of *Fyal*, without striking a Blow (the *Spaniards* flying before them wherever they came) and they exacted a Ransom for the Religious Houses and Churches. Here they took several Prizes, and, among others, two from the *Indies*, one of which, tho' of 250 Tons, and fourteen Brass Guns, was taken by three *English* Boats, notwithstanding she was moor'd to the Castle and protected by the great Guns of the Place; so easily are the *Spaniards* subdued by a Force much inferior to their own! The very same Boats afterwards enter'd the Road, under the very Noses of the *Spaniards*, and brought away several smaller Ships, just come from *Guinea*, laden with Elephant's Teeth. This done, they sail'd to St. *Michael's* and St. *Mary's*, where they took some Prizes laden with Sugar from *Brasil*, and sent them for *England*, while the Earl pursu'd his Course for *Spain*, and, by the Way, took a Ship of 200 Tons, bound for *Newfoundland*, and another of 400 Tons, valued at 100,000 Pounds, as likewise, near the Coast of *Spain*, two other Prizes laden with Sugar, and one under the Castle of St. *Mary's*, all three together valued at upwards of 20,000 *l.* They had now more Prizes than they could well tell what to do with; therefore made the best of their Way for *England*, and arrived at *Falmouth*, about *Christmas*; after the Misfortune of losing their rich *Indian* Prize, which was cast away at *Mount's-Bay*, and suffering much or Want of Provisions.

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The next Year, 1590, the Queen, being sensible of how much Service it would be to the Nation, to keep a Fleet upon the *Spanish* Coasts, as well to prevent any farther Attempts from that Quarter, as to intercept their Trade from the *Indies*, sent out two Squadrons of five Men of War each, under the Command of Sir *John Hawkins* and Sir *Martin Forbisher*, for that Purpose. The King of *Spain* hereupon dispatch'd, indeed, a Fleet of twenty Sail to oppose them, and to secure their homeward bound *India* Fleet and Caracks; but, after they were at Sea, being better advised than to hazard twenty of his best Ships, against so unequal a Force as ten of ours, recall'd them, and order'd the *India* Fleet to Winter there; which indeed frustrated the Hopes of our Fleet, but proved of great Loss to their Merchants, and occasioned so many Bankrupcies, that what with the Stagnation of Trade on this Account, and the Damage their Ships suffer'd by wintering in the *Indies*, they could not recover themselves in some Years.

We find two other memorable Transactions which happen'd this Year, to the Honor of the *English* Nation, and the Disadvantage of the *Spaniards*; one, the fifth Attempt for the establishing a Colony in *Virginia*, in which several *Spanish* Ships were taken and destroyed, and the other, a Sea-fight between ten *English* Merchant Ships, and twelve *Spanish* Gallies, of which I shall give a more particular Account. These ten Ships were returning homewards, from several Parts of the *Levant*, but were now join'd in one Body for their common Safety. Near the Mouth of the *Streights*, on the *Barbary* Coast, they discover'd twelve large *Spanish* Gallies, which, as they lay in wait for them, they concluded were well furnish'd with Men, Ammunition, and all Necessaries for that

Purpose. This did not however dismay the *English*, who as they had the Night before them, spent it in making all possible Preparations for a resolute Defence. The next Morning, which was the twenty-fourth of *April*, when the *Spaniards* bore down upon them, they perceived them to be the Squadron of Gallies, commanded by *Don Andrew Doria*, the King's Vice-roy in those Parts, an inveterate Enemy of the *English*; and they found that they were man'd with 2 or 300 Men each. The Gallies begun the Fight with great Fury; but met with so warm a Salute, from one of the largest of the *English* Ships, as clear'd a whole Broad-side of the Men of one of them, and bor'd her thro' and thro', which was seconded by a general Salvo from the whole Fleet: And now the Battle began with great Warmth on both Sides, and continued so for six Hours; in which Time the *Spanish* Gallies were so disabled, that they soon after took to their Oars, with the greatest Confusion and Precipitation imaginable, and plied toward the nearest Harbor for Shelter, with all the Haste their batter'd Condition would admit of, leaving the *English* the Honor of a compleat Victory, and Masters of the open Sea, to go whither they would; and that without the Loss of a single Man, on their Side, and very little Damage to their Ships. It appear'd afterwards, that two of these formidable Gallies were so shatter'd, that it was not without great Difficulty, that they kept them above Water; and that they had so many Men kill'd as prevented any more Gallies being sent out that Year.

The first memorable Expedition, of which I shall take Notice, in the Year 1591, was that of the Lord *Thomas Howard* to the *Azores*, in Order to intercept the *Spanish* Plate Fleet, which, as I observ'd above, winter'd in the *West-Indies*, and
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was now of Necessity, to return home: And tho' it fail'd of the Success they hoped for, and they lost in it a fine Ship (the first, according to Sir *William Monson*, the *Spaniards* took from the *English*) and one of the bravest Commanders the Queen had, yet ended to the Glory of the *English* Nation, and Shame of the *Spaniards*. For the Purpose abovementioned his Lordship sail'd, with six or seven of the Queen's Ships, some Tenders and a few Pinnaces, early in the Spring, to *Flores*, one of the *Azores* Islands, where he lay six Months in impatient Expectation of the Booty they look'd out for, the King of *Spain* having given Orders for this Fleet to come home as late as possible, imagining, that the *English* would be tir'd out by fruitless waiting; however, for the better Security of his Treasure, he fitted out a Fleet of fifty-three Sail, to convoy it home, thinking such a Number might happily be a Match for six or seven *English*. This Fleet came upon the *English* so unexpectedly, that the Lord *Howard* had scarce Time to get his Ships out to Sea, with half his Men sick and unserviceable; he receiving Advice of it the last of *August*, and the Fleet appearing in Sight soon after the Message was deliver'd: But the Ship call'd the *Revenge*, in which was the Vice-admiral, Sir *Richard Greenvil*, staying for some of his Men who were straggling on Shoar, was so pent up between the Island and the *Spanish* Fleet, that he had only the Alternative, either to surrender to the *Spaniards*, or fight his Way thro' their whole Fleet. He bravely resolv'd upon the latter, tho' he had ninety sick Men on board, and maintain'd, for fifteen Hours together, the most gallant Fight that perhaps was every recorded in History: During which the *Spaniards* boarded him several Times, and were as often repulsed. He had, at one and the same Time, to deal with five of the largest Ships

Ships in the *Spanish* Fleet, one of which was of 1500 Tons, and seventy-eight Guns, and all five filled with Soldiers; and he never had less than two large Galleons by his Side, who were relieved from Time to Time; so that he actually engaged in close Fight, with fifteen of the best Ships of the whole *Spanish* Fleet, sunk some of them, and oblig'd them all to leave her; and she had perhaps to do with every Ship in the Fleet at a Distance. Sir *Richard*, tho' wounded at the Beginning of the close Fight, which was about three in the Afternoon, continued commanding, upon the upper Deck, till near twelve at Night, when being wounded by a Musket-shot, in the Body, he was carried into the Cabbin to be dress'd, where the Surgeon was kill'd by his Side, and he himself receiv'd another Wound, by a Shot, in the Head. In this Condition, himself desperately, and, as it afterwards appear'd, mortally wounded, his bravest Men kill'd, his Deck cover'd with dead and wounded, his Ship (or rather Wreck) having six Foot Water in the Hold, all his Masts carried by the Board, his Tackling and upper Work all ruin'd, and all his Powder spent to the last Barrel, Sir *Richard* order'd his Ship to be sunk, with all who were in her. This, indeed, his Officers who were left, did not suffer; but however would not surrender, till they were admitted to a Capitulation for their Lives and Liberties, which Capitulation, nevertheless, the *Spaniards* perfidiously broke. It has been computed, that the Ship, before she surrender'd, had received 800 Cannon-shot, and withstood the Fire of near 10,000 Soldiers and Seamen, with only 100 Men fit to bear Arms, of which near sixty survived this glorious Action, tho' hardly a Man but had one or more Wounds, to bear Testimony of their Valor. On the other Hand, the *Spaniards* acknow-

acknowledg'd the Loss of 1000 Men, and several Officers of Distinction. Sir *Richard* died two Days after, on board the *Spanish* Admiral, and his Ship founder'd soon after that at Sea, with 200 *Spaniards* on board her. The Lord *Howard*, with the other five Ships, did what they could to relieve their brave Companion; but it was impossible for them to break thro' the Cluster of Ships with which he was surrounded: They continued, however, the Engagement, notwithstanding the vast Superiority, as long as they had the Advantage of the Wind, and did all that Men of Valor and Conduct could do; and the Admiral would even have continued it longer, had not the other Officers dissuaded him from it, as it would have been but sacrificing their own Lives, and her Majesty's Ships, to no Purpose.

It is remarkable, that the *India* Fleet, for which the *English* had so long waited, fell in with the *Spanish* Armada the very Day after this Action, and so but just escap'd their Clutches: But the Sea was not so favorable to the *Spaniards*, for when the *Revenge*, as mention'd above, was lost off of St. *Michael's*, fourteen *Spanish* Vessels were sacrificed to her Manes and perish'd with her, and fifteen or sixteen of their Men of War were lost in the same Storm on the other Islands, beside above forty of the *India* Fleet before, in the Bay of *Mexico*, and about the *Bermudas*, in all which they lost above 10,000 Men.

The Lord *Howard*, having nothing farther to do in these Seas, made the best of his Way home-wards, and, in his Passage, had sufficient Retribution for the Loss of the *Revenge*, by the taking of several rich *Spanish* Ships; and he had, before this Accident, at several Times, taken at least twenty Ships coming from St. *Dominico*, *India*, *Brasil*, and other Parts. All these were sent to
England,

England, and among them were two, coming from the *Continent*, in which was a considerable Treasure of Gold and Silver. To conclude, tho' they miss'd of the main Prize, this was far from being a losing Expedition to us, tho' it was greatly so to the *Spaniards*, and we must likewise reckon to the Advantage of it, that some Ships fitted out at *London*, design'd as a Supply for the Lord *Howard's* Squadron, being dispers'd at Sea, took three rich Prizes, two of which they pillaged, and brought home the third with them.

I must not conclude the Transactions of this Year, without just mentioning the gallant Action of *Robert Bradshaw*, of *Limehouse*, Commander of a *Turkey* Ship, call'd the *Centurion*, who, in his Passage from *Marseilles*, near the Streight's Mouth, with only forty-eight Men and Boys, engaged with five *Spanish* Gallies, man'd with near 1000 Men, and having bravely defended himself, in a close Fight, for five Hours, oblig'd the *Spaniards* to ungrapple, and sheer off, with the Loss of a great Number of Men, either kill'd or drowned, tho' he, on his Side, lost only four Men, and had ten wounded. He was visited again the next Day by six other Gallies; but they had not the Courage to attack him.

In 1592, the Earl of *Cumberland* fitted out a small Squadron, of five Ships only, hired of the Merchants, with a View of way-laying the outward-bound Carracks; and he designed to have commanded in Person; but being detain'd three Months by contrary Winds, he alter'd his Resolution: He then gave the chief Command to Captain *Norton*, and order'd him to proceed for the *Azores*. In their Passage, off of *Cascais*, they took a considerable *Portuguese* Prize, which they sent home with one of their Vessels. The Rest continued their Voyage, and after having refreshed at the *Azores*, puting to Sea again, they
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got Sight of a rich *Portuguese* Carrack, call'd the *Santa Cruz*, which they pursued to the Road of *Lagowna*, on the South End of *Flores*, but not being able to come up with her that Night, by Reason of a Storm, the *Portuguese* carried on Shoar what they could, and then set fire to the Ship. The *English* landed the next Day, and took not only a good Part of the Booty, but the Town itself. They had Advice of another rich Carrack, call'd the *Madre de Dios*, which likewise fell into their Hands, after some Weeks Expectation, tho' not 'till she had made a stout Defence, for more than an Hour, against them, and some other Ships which had, in the mean Time, joined them. This Carrack was valued at an immense Sum, my Author says some Millions, but does not say of what Coin; this, however, is certain, that after she was brought to *England*, her Cargo was appraised at 150,000 Pounds; and no Doubt, before that, a good Part of the Gold, Silver and Jewels she had, in great Store, on board her, was imbezzled; for, by the Accounts the Adventurers had received, before her Arrival, she was supposed to be worth 500,000 Pounds. There was no small Contention about dividing this Spoil; which, however, is foreign to my present Purpose.

The same Year one *Christopher Newport* made a prosperous Voyage to the *West-Indies*, having, with three Ships and a Pinnace, sack'd and plunder'd four Towns, and taken or burnt seventeen Frigats and two Ships. They were likewise assisting at the taking of the large Carrack mentioned above.

We find likewise, this Year, that Sir *Walter Raleigh* began an Expedition with fifteen Ships, design'd either to seize on *Panama*, with the *Spanish* Treasury of Gold there, or to intercept the *Flota*, when it was on board: But the Queen

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thinking fit to recall him, after he was at Sea, this Fleet was divided, and put Part under the Command of Sir *Martin Forbisher*, with Orders to cruise on the Coast of *Spain*, and the Remainder, under that of Sir *John Burroughs*, with Directions to lie in Wait for the *East-India* Carracks, at the *Azores*. Before they separated, they took a great *Biscayan* Ship, of 600 Tons, upon the *Spanish* Coast; and *Burroughs* afterwards took a *Spanish* Fly-boat on the Coast of *Portugal*. He then pursued his Voyage, and, by the Way, took several Caravels. At *Flores* he met and joined with the Earl of *Cumberland*; and was a Partaker with him of the Glory and Advantage of having forc'd one rich Carrack on Shoar, and taking another, call'd the *Madre de Dios*, of which I have given an Account above.

In the Year 1593, the Earl of *Cumberland* again fitted out a Squadron of six Ships, for an Expedition against the *Spaniards*, at the Beginning of which he commanded in Person, and was not long at Sea before he took two *French* Ships of the League, so richly laden, that they bore the Expence of the whole Voyage thrice over. Soon after this, he being separated from the Rest of his Squadron, alone master'd twelve large Northern Hulks, after a Fight of two Hours, and took out of them great Quantities of Powder and Ammunition, designed for the King of *Spain's* Service. A dangerous Fit of Sickness seizing him quickly afterwards, he was oblig'd to return home, and only three of his Ships prosecuted the intended Voyage to the *West-Indies*, with the Resolution of seizing the Pearl-fisheries of *Margarita*. In this they succeeded, and made a considerable Booty of this precious Commodity; after which, finding the *Spaniards* every where alarm'd, and on their Guard, in these Parts, sailed for *St. Domingo*, and
not

not far from that Place surpris'd some large *Spanish* Farm-houses, with a Sugar-work, which they set at a considerable Ransom. One of these Ships, laden with Booty, departed hereupon for *England*, and the two other, steering their Course for the Bay of *Honduras*, met with seven Ships in the Road of *Puerto de Cavallos*, the least of which was of 180 Tons, and the largest of 250. Notwithstanding this Inequality of Number as well as Force, the largest of the two *English* being but of 120 Tons, they resolved to attack them, and after a Fight of twenty-four Hours, oblig'd the *Spaniards* to abandon them all. They brought the largest of them off, laden with the best of the Spoil of the Remainder, which having set Fire to, they made the best of their Way for *England*.

The next Year, 1594, the Earl of *Cumberland* fitted out three Ships, two of which were of 250 Tons, together with a Caravel and a Pinnace, on an Expedition for the *West-Indies*. They set Sail from *Plymouth*, the sixth of *April*, about five Weeks before the remaining Ships of his last Year's Expedition, return'd to the same Place. The most remarkable Transactions of this Voyage, were their Ingagements with two of the best and richest Carracks the King of *Spain* had, one of 2000 and the other of 1500 Tons. The first was reckon'd to be even of greater Value than the *Madre de Dios*, and would alone have been a sufficient Reward for their Labour and Expences; but they were not so successful. The *Spaniards* indeed lost their Treasure; but it was not the Fortune of the *English* to get it: For, after a desperate Fight, the *Spaniards*, when reduc'd to the utmost Extremity, set Fire to their Ship (which afterwards blew up) and threw themselves over Board; so that of 1100 Men, only two escap'd being either kill'd or drowned, the late

Governor of *Mozambique* and *Sofala*, and a Captain of a Carrack, who being taken up by the *English* were carried to *England*, and afterwards ransomed. In this Action, the Vice-admiral of the *English* was kill'd, and the Admiral so desperately wounded, that he died of his Wounds after his Return. About a Fortnight after, they discover'd the other Carrack, with which they maintain'd a close Fight, for two Hours together: But, when Victory declared for them, and the Carrack was terribly shatter'd, the *English* Officers being, for the most Part, kill'd, the Men gave over the Fight, and made the best of their Way home; so that this Voyage was of little Advantage to the Adventurers, tho' the *Spaniards* suffer'd greatly by it.

The same Year, Captain *John Lancafter*, with three Ships and a Pinnace in Timber, fitted out by some Merchants of *London*, to take Revenge of the *Spaniards*, for having seiz'd some Effects belonging to them, sail'd, in the Month of *November*, from *Dartmouth*, with 275 Men and Boys, and they were so successful, that, before they came to *Cape Blanco*, they had taken thirty-nine *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Prizes; four of which they only kept, and plunder'd the Rest. At the Island of *Mayo*, they fram'd their Pinnace, and while they were there, associated themselves with one *Venner*, an *Englishman*, who had under his Command two Ships and a Pinnace, with a *Biscayan* Vessel they had taken. They now agreed upon an Attempt on the Town of *Fernambuc*, on the Coast of *Brasil*, where they were inform'd, the Lading which had been saved out of an *East-Indian* Carrack, lost near that Place, had been laid up. They arrived there the twenty-ninth of *March*, 1595, and the next Day took the Fort, tho' defended by 600 Men, and seven Pieces of Cannon, with their
Boats

Boats only ; and the Ships, upon a Signal given, coming in, they soon made themselves Master of the lower Town, where they knew the Store-houses were. They kept Possession of it a whole Month, and during that Time, loaded, not only their own Ships, but three large *Dutch* Ships, carrying together 1100 Tons, which they took on Freight for *England*, as also four *French* Ships, together fifteen Sail, with *Brasil* Wood, Sugar, Calicoes, Pepper, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and other rich Merchandises ; notwithstanding they were all the Time harraß'd by the *Portuguese* and *Indians*, who attack'd them eleven Times in Form, and twice attempted to destroy them by Fire-ships, combustible Floats, and the like ; and all this with a very inconsiderable Loss of Men, and without any of Ships ; for tho' they were separated at Sea, Captain *Lancaster*, at his Arrival in the Downs, had the Satisfaction to find, that they were all safe arrived, the *French*, at *Diep*, Captain *Venner*, with his Ships, at *Plymouth*, and what belong'd to him and his Owners, at *London*.

In the Year 1595, upon a general Report, throughout all *Europe*, that the *Spaniards* had again a Design to invade *England*, the Queen order'd two Squadrons to be fitted out, one to cruise in the *British* Seas, and the other, under the Command of Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Hawkins*, as joint Admirals, with a Body of Land-forces on board, commanded by Sir *Thomas Baskerville*, for *America* ; but I shall only give a brief Account of the Adventures of the latter. They departed from *Plymouth*, in the Month of *August*, and repaired first to *Grand Canary*, on which they made an Attempt, tho' it did not succeed to their Wishes ; whereupon they repaired to *Dominica*. The Day after their Arrival there, five *Spanish* Ships pick'd up an *English* Pinnace, that had straggled from the Fleet

Fleet, and, by putting the Men to the Torture, got out the Secret of their Design on *Puerto Rico*, which with their too long Stay at *Dominica* and *Guadelupe*, render'd it of none Effect, the *Spaniards* having had Time, before their Arrival there, to bury their Treasure, and particularly the Value of three Millions of Ducats in Silver, and put themselves in a Posture of Defence; for the Grief of which Disappointment, that great Man, Sir *John Hawkins*, lost his Life. But tho' they were disappointed of the hop'd for Treasure, they were resolv'd to give the *Spaniards* a Proof of their superior Valor; for they having placed five Ships within the Haven, of from 200 to 400 Tons Burden, with twenty Brass Cannon in each, and filled with Musketeers; and beside, sunk a Ship at the Entrance, with Booms from each End of it, to the very Forts that guarded the Avenues, thereby to prevent their coming in, Sir *Thomas Baskerville*, with twenty-five Boats and Pinnaces, well man'd, got into the Road, within the Castles, where, notwithstanding the *Spaniards* fired near 200 Cannon-shot upon them, and plied them incessantly with their small Arms, they set Fire to the five Ships, burnt the Rear-admiral down to the Water, and very much damag'd the Admiral and Vice-admiral, in which Action a great Number of *Spaniards*, were either burnt, kill'd or drowned. Having thus made them sensible what they could have done, if any Booty had been to be got by it, they re-embark'd, and sail'd over to the *Continent*, where they burnt *La Hacha*; notwithstanding a Ransom of 34,000 Ducats was offer'd for it. They afterwards set Fire to *La Rancheria*, where they took a great Number of *Negroes* and other Prisoners, with good Store of Pearl and other rich Booty, and likewise a Brigantine, with some Silver and Pearls. After this, they destroyed
several

several Villages in the Neighbourhood ; and took the Town of *St. Martha*, which they likewise burnt, as they did also *Nombre de dios*, with all the Shipping there, consisting of Frigats, Barks and Galliot. They found no Mony in the Town, but in a Watch-house, near the Town, on the Top of a Hill, they found twenty Sows of Silver, two Bars of Gold, some Pearls, coined Mony, and other Pillage. All this being done, they form'd the Design of going by Land toward *Panama*, and had march'd almost half the Way to the *South-sea* ; but they found the Passes and De-filees so fortified, that it was impracticable. Sir *Francis Drake* then resolv'd to make towards the Island of *Escudo*, and from thence to *Puerto Bello* ; but that Design was prevented, by his being seiz'd with a bloody Flux, which, in a few Days, carried off this great Commander ; and it is remarkable, that he found his Grave (in the Sea) near the Place where he had obtain'd so large a Share of Glory and Renown. Both Admirals being now dead, Sir *Thomas Baskerville*, and the other Officers, concluded to return to *England*. By the Way, they fell in with the *Spanish* Fleet, which had been waiting for them some Time, off of *Cuba*, but after an obstinate Fight with them, of two Hours, in which several of the Enemy's best Ships received great Damage, and the biggest of them was burnt, they were forc'd to sheer off. Thus, tho' they had the Fortune to save their Treasure, they were oblig'd every where to acknowledge the *English* their Masters.

The Begining of the Year 1595, Sir *Walter Raleigh* set out on his Voyage for the Discovery of the Gold Mines of *Guiana* ; but as this Voyage was attended with little Action, except the burning of the little City of *St. Joseph's*, and likewise, in
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his Return, of *Cumana*, and some Cottages at *St. Mary's*, and *Rio de la Hacha*, I pass it by.

The last Expedition of this Year, which I shall take Notice of, is that of *Preston*, *Somert*, *Jones* and *Prowse*, with four Ships and a Pinnace, in which, tho' the Advantages that accrued to the Undertakers, were not so considerable as they hoped, the Damages to the *Spaniards* were very great. They pillag'd the Islands of *Puerto Santo*, and *Cocbe*, and burning the principal Towns of both, from the latter took away some *Spaniards* and *Indians*, with a small Quantity of Pearls. *Cumana* they suffer'd the Inhabitants to ransom, but took three Caravels with their Long-boats. They likewise burnt the Town of *St. Yago de Leon*, with the Fort, and several Villages in the Neighborhood, and lastly they took, and reduced to ashes, the Town of *Coro*, with three *Spanish* Ships on the Coast (which they could not carry off, because the *Spaniards* had convey'd away the Balls) and then made the best of their Way homewards.

I come now to the grand Expedition of the *English* against the *Spaniards*, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*, and the Lord High Admiral *Howard*, in which the City of *Cadiz* was taken. This may be call'd the Counter-part of their Attempt on *England*, in 1588, with the happy Difference, however, that the *English* were as successful in this, as they were unsuccessful in the other. Authors differ, as to the Number of Ships and Men employ'd in this Expedition; tho' they are generally suppos'd to have been between 100 and 150 of the former, of every Sort, man'd with about 14,000 Men, half Soldiers and half Seamen. This Fleet departed, the first Day of *June*, from *Plymouth*, with a prosperous Gale, and the tenth took three *Hamburg* Fly-boats, which having left *Cadiz*, but a Fortnight before, gave

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gave them the favorable Account, that they had no Suspicion there, of this Design of the *English*; and the Discovery of it, by a *Flemish* Fly-boat, which was officiously making the best of her Way to *Lisbon*, for that Purpose, was prevented by its being luckily taken. The eighteenth, they had the Satisfaction to hear by an *Irish* Ship, just returning from that Port, that the *Spaniards* were in the most tranquil Security, the Town almost in a defenseless State, and the Port full of Men of War, Gallies, Galleons, and Merchant-Ships, richly laden for the *Indies*; but in no Condition for a Defense. The Hopes of this rich Booty, added a Spur to their Inclinations to annoy the *Spaniards*, and, in two Days after, they reach'd the Place. After some Debate, on the Manner of making the Attack, they resolv'd to surprize the Ships, and make themselves Masters of the Harbour, before they attempted to land. Accordingly the Ships appointed for this Service, by Break of Day, the next Morning, disdaining the Fire from the Fort St. *Philip* and the Gallies, pass'd them by with great Resolution, and bore up directly to the *Spanish* Ships. Sir *Walter Raleigh* attack'd the Ships, and Sir *Francis Vere*, supported by the Earl of *Essex*, the Gallies, and they were so successful, that, after a sharp Engagement, which lasted till Noon, the *Spaniards*, at Length, perceiving, that their Vessels were miserably batter'd and disabled, and such a Number of their Men kill'd, that they could no longer maintain them, set most of them on Fire, or sunk them, and endeavor'd to make towards the Land, with such Precipitation, that most of them were drown'd, or taken Prisoners. The *Spanish* Admiral, of 1500 Tons, was blown up; but two great Galleons, of 1200 Tons each, and the Remainder, which the *Spaniards* themselves had not burnt or sunk, were

run on Shoar. In the mean Time, the *Dutch* took the Puntals, and soon after 800 Soldiers were landed to attempt the City, and Success attended them in so singular a Manner, that before the *Spaniards* could take any Measures for the Defense of the Place, the *English* forc'd one of their Gates, and, in less than half an Hour afterwards, made themselves Masters of the Market-place, with little Resistance. The Town-house and Castle, into which the Garison, and the principal Inhabitants, had, in their Confusion, retired, surrender'd, the next Day, and gave Hostages for the Payment of 600,000 Ducats, to save their Lives. While this was doing, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was detach'd to *Puerto Reale* to destroy a Fleet of Merchant Ships, that had retired there for Security; and this they effected; tho' the *Spaniards* offer'd two Millions of Ducats for their Ransom. The Loss to the *Spaniards*, by this glorious and truly noble Expedition, was, in Money, Ships, Stores and Provisions, above twenty Millions of Ducats; and the *English*, after having plunder'd the Island, demolish'd the Ports, batter'd and destroyed the Walls and Towers, and laid the best Part of the City itself in Ashes, re-imbarked their Troops, and set Sail, the fifth of July, for *Faro*, which they likewise plunder'd; and then made the best of their Way for *England*. The *English* likewise made two Expeditions this Year to the *West-Indies*, one under the Command of Sir *Anthony Sherley*, and the other, under Captain *William Parker*, of *Plymouth*, in which I find nothing so considerable as to be worthy our Remark, excepting the taking of *Jamaica* by the former, and *Campeachy* by the latter.

The next Year, 1597, furnishes us but with one Expedition, which was at the Expence of the Public. The Queen having received repeated Ad-
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vices that the King of *Spain*, notwithstanding the many Defeats he had met with from the *English*, was making Preparations for a Descent in *Ireland*, had Recourse to her usual Policy, of finding him Occupation at home: For this Purpose, she caused a Fleet of forty Men of War, and seventy Tenders, to be fitted out, and raised a Body of 6000 Land-forces; (5000 of which were however discharged, before the Fleet sail'd) and to these the *Dutch* added ten Men of War, commanded by their own Admiral. The *English* Fleet was commanded by the Earl of *Essex* in chief, the Lord *Thomas Howard* and Sir *Walter Raleigh*; and the Land-forces, by the Lord *Monjoy*, under the Earl of *Essex*; who were accompanied by a great Number of Volunteers of Distinction. This Fleet set Sail, the seventeenth of *August*, towards the *Groyne* and *Ferrol*; but the *Spaniards* having had early Notice of this Armament, they found them in such a State of Defence, that it was impossible to attack the Ships in those Harbors; the Fleet therefore sailed for the *Azores*, to lie in wait for the *India* Fleet. Their first Action was the plundering the Island of *Fayal*, and burning the Town of that Name, which was performed by Sir *Walter Raleigh*; and soon after the Island of *Graciosa* likewise submitted. From thence the Fleet sailed for *St. Michael's*, but unhappily for them, they had hardly been departed two Hours, before the *India* Fleet arrived, and being informed that the *English* were in those Seas, retreated, with all possible Expedition, into the strong Port of *Angra*, in the Island of *Tercera*, where they were secure from any Attack, and thereby all escap'd, excepting three Straglers that were pick'd up by the *English*, and they afterwards took three other Ships, one of which was of 400 Tons, and richly laden. The taking of *Tercera* being impracticable,

cable, the Earl of *Essex* surpris'd *Villa Franca*, and took it, with a considerable Booty; and Sir *Winter Baleigh* in the mean Time, took a *Brasil Ship*, and some great Carrack, coming from the *East-Indies*, on Shoar, where the *Spaniards* themselves burn'd them. The Fleet return'd to *England*, in the Month of *October*, not having lost a Ship, in the Expedition; but the *Spaniards*, who, in this mean Time, had endeavour'd to make a Descent upon the Coast of *Cornwall*, were not so fortunate; for their whole Fleet was dispers'd in a Storm, several of their Ships were lost, and one was forced into *Dartmouth* by Stress of Weather.

In the Year 1598, I was the last Expedition of the Earl of *Cumberland* to the *West-Indies*. He sail'd from *Plymouth* the Ninth of *March*, with twenty Ships; and had not been long at Sea, before he took a Ship belonging to *Hamburg*, and a *French Vessel*; and before he departed from the Coast of *Spain*, two *Flemish Vessels* laden with *Commodities*. Having made the *Canaries*, he took the Island of *Lanzarote*, and ravaging Her then sail'd for *America*, and took the Island of *St. Juan de Puerto Rico*, with the Town of the same Name, tho' he landed but 1000 Men, and the *Spaniards* had 4000 Men in the Garrison. During their Stay there, they took several *Spanish Ships*, and, on the fourteenth of *August*, sail'd from thence, after having been forty Days on the Island, and made a considerable Booty of *Gold*, *Pearl*, and other Commodities, and then return'd for *England*.

This Expedition was of singular Service to the Nation, for it took above the Prize taken, and of great Damage to the *Spaniards*, because thereby the Carracks were prevented from making their Voyage to the *Indies*, in this Year; and the *Spanish Plate-Fleet* was hinder'd from returning from *America*.

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This Year died *Philip II* King of *Spain*, Queen *Elizabeth's* avowed and mortal Enemy, who was continually aiming at her Destruction, but always unsuccessfully, and to his own Shame and Confusion. After his Death, a Treaty of Peace, between *England* and *Spain*, was set on Foot, but came to nothing; no more than did another Treaty, for which Commissioners met in 1600, at *Boulogne*, in *Picardy*, but soon separated, without coming to any Conclusion; for it seems the *Spaniards* were as full of their Shifts and Evasions, in those Days, as they have been in more modern Times. Hostilities were hereupon renewed in the Year 1601, the *English* relieving the *Low Countries*, and the *Spaniards*, on their Side, assisting the Rebels in *Ireland*. Towards Winter, the latter sent a Fleet of forty-eight Ships, with 4000 Soldiers, to invade *Ireland*, and they landed these Troops before there was the least Suspicion of their Design in *England*; but no sooner was it known, than Sir *Richard Leveson* was sent, with what Ships could in Haste be got ready, to encounter them, and he was so successful, that he destroyed their whole Fleet in the Harbor where they lay, so intirely, that several Officers, who escap'd by Land to another Harbor, were glad to get away in a French Ship for *Spain*. The *English* were no less successful by Land; for having, on *Christmas Eve*, defeated the *Spaniards* and *Irish* Rebels, the former were, by Agreement (the latter having submitted) transported to *Spain* in *English* Vessels.

Queen *Elizabeth* having, towards the Conclusion of the Year 1600, erected the first *East-India* Company we ever had in *England*, the next Year five Ships were fitted out for those Parts, and they were not only successful in Trade, but took several Prizes from the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*. This Year was likewise famous for an Expedition that

that proved very glorious to our Nation, tho' perform'd by so inconsiderable a Force as two small Ships, a Pinnace, and two Shallops, under the Command of Captain *William Parker*, and of this small Squadron they had the Misfortune to lose the Pinnace off of the South Cape. Their first Enterprize was on the Island of *St. Vincent*, one of the *Cape Verd* Islands, which they took, and burnt the Town of that Name, after having divided the Spoil of it. They then stood over to the Coast of the *Continent*, and took *La Rancheria*, or the Pearl Fishery, for which they took a Ransom, as they did likewise for a great *Portuguese* Ship which they took at *Cape de la Vela*, coming from *Angola* and *Congo*. The seventh of *February*, 1602, they enter'd the River *Puerto Bello*, with their Boats and Pinnaces, and 150 Men, and came to an Anchor near the strong Castle of *St. Philip*, pretending to be *Spaniards*. It being Night, Captain *Parker*, in about an Hour after, gave them the Slip, with his two Boats, and about thirty Men, leaving the Pinnaces at Anchor; and with this small Force, after having set Fire to the Town of *Triana*, march'd into the great and rich Town of *Puerto Bello*, and had the Courage, with his Handful of Men, to attack a Squadron of Soldiers who were set to guard the King's Treasury, with two Brass Field-pieces. After an obstinate Fight of four or five Hours, during which he was recruited, by about 100 fresh Men from his Pinnaces, he made himself Master as well of the King's Treasure as the Town, in which they likewise found a considerable Booty, in Money, Plate and Merchandises. Captain *Parker* having thus taken, with so small a Number of Men, and in so little Time, one of the finest Towns the King of *Spain* had in the *West-Indies*, was satisfied with his Booty, and, to set the *Spaniards* an Example of Generosity

Generosity they were little acquainted with, and as little deserved, released the Governor, and his other Prisoners of Distinction, without exacting any Ransom, spared the Town and Ports from Fire, tho' they might have demolish'd them, and returned triumphant to *England*.

As we now draw towards the Conclusion of our glorious Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, I have but one considerable Expedition more to give an Account of, in which she triumph'd, with as much Glory over the *Spaniards*, as she had done during the whole Course of it. They being again aiming at what they never could effect in *Ireland*, the Queen, to divert them from it, sent out a small Fleet, under Sir *Richard Levison*, and Sir *William Monson*, to annoy their Coasts. This Fleet, which consisted of but eight large Men of War, of the Queen's, and some hired Ships, set Sail, at twice, in the Month of *March*, 1602. Sir *Richard Levison*, with one Part of it, met with the Plate Fleet, in their Course from *Terrera* to *Spain*, and tho' they consisted of thirty-eight Sail, bravely attack'd them, but for Want of the Rest of the Fleet, and the *Dutch* Squadron which was to have joined him, was obliged to suffer their Escape. The first of *June*, having join'd Sir *William*, who, in the mean Time, had taken a rich *India* Ship, they took two Ships of the East Country, bound for *Lisbon*, and while they were rumaging them, got Intelligence, that a large Carrack, of 1600 Tons, was just arrived at *Cozimbra*, near *St. Ubes*, richly laden, from the *East Indies*, and that there were eleven Gallies in the same Harbor, eight of which, under *Frederick Spinola*, were bound for *Flanders*, to cruise upon the *Dutch*. Notwithstanding the Danger of attempting this golden Bait, which was defended by a strong Castle, and eleven stout Gallies, it was too alluring to be neglected, they therefore resolved

resolved upon the Attack at all Hazards, and that it should be general on the Town, the Fort, the Carrack and the Gallies, at one and the same Time. This was effected with so much Valor and Conduct, that after an obstinate Fight of five Hours, the Gallies being beaten, some burnt, and the Rest fled, the Carrack came to a Capitulation the same Evening. The Carrack was valued at 500,000 Ducats, and the Damage the Spaniards sustained, on this Occasion, was beside very considerable: Nor did the Gallies which now escap'd long out-run the Fate of the Carrack; for, on their Voyage for *Flanders*, they met, near the Streights of *Dover*, with Sir *Richard Mansel*, who was cruising, with some of her Majesty's Ships, purposely to intercept them, and Success attended him so far, that only one escap'd to *Dunkirk*, the Rest being all either sunk in the Engagement, or lost on the Coast of *Flanders*.

Thus ended the glorious Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, in a signal Triumph over the Naval Power of *Spain*, she having, by the many gallant Exploits of her Subjects at Sea, raised the Glory of the Nation to its highest Pitch. She was sensible, that the true Foundation of her Greatness, was the Trade of her Subjects, and therefore looked upon the Manufactures of the Kingdom, as the richest Mine of the State, and the Dominion of the Seas, as the principal Jewel of her Crown, which likewise she spared no Pains to preserve: In short, she, upon all Occasions, cherish'd and supported her Merchants, against all Attempts to their Prejudice, and gave them such Encouragement, as plainly shewed, she esteemed them a most necessary and important Part of her Common-Wealth.

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The pacific Reign of King *James I.*, affords very little Matter for these Memoirs. At the very Beginning of it, he shew'd two Instances of the small Regard he had for the renowned Sea-commanders, and the brave Actions of the Royal Navy, in the preceding Reign; the first, by causing an Indictment of High-Treason to be trump'd up against Sir *Walter Raleigh*, of which he was found guilty, on a very slight Evidence, and condemn'd to die; tho' Execution was respit'd; and the other, by recalling the Fleets which had been sent to Sea some Time before the Queen's Death; and the next Year signing a Peace with *Spain*. However, tho' little or no Encouragement was given from the Throne, to such Expeditions, as we have seen were very frequent in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; yet the Subjects having felt the Sweets of these Adventures, would not be deter'd from pursuing them. Trade began in general to increase, and long trading Voyages they were now no more Strangers to. The Number of Merchants grew daily greater, and consequently the several Branches of Trade were greatly extended. The Tranquility of this King's Reign even contributed thereunto, and gave Leisure and Opportunity not only to the Increasing of the Trade to the *East-Indies*, *America*, the *Levant* and the *North*, but for establishing the Plantations in *Virginia*, *New England*, the *Bermudas*, &c. The different Interests of Nations occasion'd sometimes Dissentions about the several Branches of Commerce, which likewise, at Times, broke out into open Hostilities, and these generally ended to the Honor of the *English*; I shall, however, of these, as they were rather accidental Rencounters, than regular Expeditions, such as were those of the former Reign, confine myself to those only, that were Proofs of our Superiority to the *Spaniards*, at Sea,

without entering into a Detail of the other Circumstances of those Voyages in which they happen'd. Notwithstanding a Peace was concluded with *Spain*, as I have observed above, the *Spaniards* continued their Depredations on our Merchants, and began very early to give Instances how they design'd (and we shall find they carried their Intent into Execution) to take Advantage of the Weakness of the Prince who now sat on the Throne of *Great Britain*: which was so notorious, that, almost at the Beginning of his Reign, he could suffer even the poor distress'd States of *Holland* (as they had call'd themselves not long before) to offer an Indignity to the *English* Flag, and tamely to put up with it.

In the Month of *October*, 1611, *Sir Hugh Middleton*, being on a trading Voyage for Account of the *East-India* Company, with four Ships only, got Intelligence in *Swally-Road*, that the *Portuguese*, with a Fleet of twenty stout Ships, lay in wait to intercept him, at the Bar of *Surat*; or, at least, to prevent his carrying on any Commerce in those Parts. He soon perceived that he must either intirely lose his Voyage, or fight his Way thro' this formidable Fleet, so greatly superior to his own: He bravely resolv'd upon the latter, and was so successful, that he defeated and dispers'd the whole *Portuguese* Fleet, did them great Damage, and actually took one of their Frigats, as he did likewise, not long afterwards, another Ship of theirs of 300 Tons, richly laden, with a Frigate of sixty Tons.

The next Advantage, which I shall take Notice of, that the *English* obtain'd over the treacherous *Portuguese*, was likewise in the *East-Indies*, in the Year 1612, at the Mouth of the River *Surat*, where two *English* Ships, under the Command of Captain *Thomas Best*, bravely engaged with four *Portugal*

tugal Gallions and twenty-four Frigats, three several Days, intirely defeated and put them to the Flight, after having kill'd, as they themselves own'd, 160 of their Men, with the Loss only of three Men kill'd, and one wounded, on the Side of the *English*. About two Years after, another *Portuguese* Fleet, consisting of six Gallions, three Ships, two Gallies and sixty Frigats, were shamefully defeated and put to Flight by four *English* East-India Men, likewise near *Surat*, after having kill'd near 500 of their Men, beside what were drowned. The *Portuguese* afterwards followed them with a fresh Fleet; but tho' they were above ten Times the Number of the *English*, and the latter again offer'd them Battle, they had not the Courage to incounter them.

I shall now just mention the fatal Catastrophe of the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who when basely given up (by those whose Interest as well as Business it was to have protected him) a Victim to the *Spaniards*, to satiate their Revenge on him, for his former brave Exploits against them, triumph'd over them even in his Death, by his Intrepidity. I have already mentioned, that he was cast for his Life, at the Beginning of this Reign, upon an Indictment laid against him, but very slenderly proved, for High-Treason; but that his Execution was respited. King *James* was so impolitic, to keep this brave and useful Subject thirteen Years lock'd up in the Tower; and then Avarice prompted him to do what Reason and Justice should have done long before. He was released from his Imprisonment, in 1615, and two Years after obtain'd the King's private Commission to go into the South Parts of *America*, which however was conceiv'd in very ambiguous Terms; and it afterwards appeared, that tho' this Commission was call'd private, the Substance of it, with the whole Project,

as laid, by *Ralegh*, before the King, was by him made known to Count *Gondemar*, the *Spanish* Ambassador here, who greatly influenc'd his Majesty in all his Actions, and was sent to *Spain* even before *Ralegh* left the *Thames*. It is easy to be conceived, that the Design being thus betray'd, it was impossible any Success could attend it; so that, at his Return, the King (as well as he) being disappointed of the golden Expectations, and exasperated against him by *Gondemar*, he was re-committed to the Tower, and being called to the *King's-Bench* Bar, at *Westminster*, to the Sentence pass'd fourteen Years before, it was executed upon him, the very next Day, being the twentieth of *October*, 1618. "An Action (on the Part of the King, says *Bevil Higgons*) "that was "inexcusable; being not more unjust than mean-
"spirited, and one of the greatest Blemishes of this "Reign." And Bishop *Burnet*, otherwise his Opposite, says, "It was counted a barbarous sacrificing of him to the *Spaniards*." As it may be expected I should make some Application of this Account of Sir *Walter Ralegh's* Death, tho' brief, I shall do it only in the two following Lines of *Major Pack's*.

*Safely we may defy Madrid or Rome,
If no sly Gondemar prevails at home.*

In 1620, the *English* again obtain'd a considerable Advantage over the *Portuguese* in the *East-Indies*, where they defeated a Fleet of theirs, much superior to them, which lay purposely in wait to intercept them, and took several of their Merchant Ships; and these are all the Transactions I find worthy of our Notice in this King's Reign: Nor does the Reign of his unhappy Successor, King *Charles I*, furnish us with any Thing undertaken against

against the *Spaniards*, so remarkable, as to deserve a Place in these Memoirs. He did indeed, at the Beginning of his Reign, enter upon a War with *Spain*, which lasted five Years, but without any great Success on either Side; I shall therefore only mention one Action, which happen'd in the first Year of his Reign, in the Gulph of *Persia*, near *Ormus*, where four *English* Ships, under the Command of Captain *John Weddell*, and four *Dutch* Ships, fought three Days with eight *Portuguese* Galleons, and thirty-two Frigats, which had been preparing two Years, with Design to destroy the *English* and *Dutch* Shipping and Trade in those Parts; but their Success was far from answering their Expectations; for, instead of destroying the *English* Ships, it was not without great Difficulty they got off with their own, in a disabled, shatter'd Condition, and with a great Number of their Men kill'd. There was indeed, the same Year, an Expedition to *Cadiz*, under the Command of the Lord Viscount *Wimbleton*, but it fail'd of the hop'd for Success, chiefly on Account of the Differences which arose among the principal Officers.

After the Murder of King *Charles I.* the Rebels had their Time and Thoughts too much employ'd in other Transactions, chiefly with the *Dutch*, and Squabbles among themselves, to have any Thing to do with *Spain*; but *Cromwell*, being advanc'd to the Protectorship, in 1653, soon after resolv'd to break with *Spain*, and War was declar'd accordingly. The *Spaniards* having offer'd many Indignities, and executed some Cruelties on the *English* in the *West-Indies*, *Cromwell* fitted out a Fleet to be reveng'd on them, and gave the Command of it to Vice-Admiral *Penne*, and of the Land Forces on board it to Colonel *Venables*. Great were the Expectations from this Expedition; but

but a Want of many Necessaries on one Side, and a Dissention among the Officers, and particularly between those of the Sea and Land Service, who seldom agree together, on the other, were the Occasion that it center'd in the Taking of the Island of *Jamaica* only.

In the Year 1655, the famous Admiral *Blake* having cruiz'd some Time off *Cadix*, with a View of provoking the *Spaniards* to come out of their Hold to engage him, or of intercepting the *Spanish* Flota, three of his Ships, one of which was commanded by Captain *Steyner*, had the good Fortune to fall in with eight Galleons, returning from *America* richly laden. They attack'd them with such Bravery, that, during the Engagement, which lasted some Hours, they sunk one, burnt another, forced two ashore, and took two, in which they found to the Value of 600,000 Pounds, in Money and Plate, beside other Merchandize, and brought their Booty in a Sort of Triumph to *London*.

Early in the Spring of the Year 1657, Admiral *Blake* was sent, with a strong Squadron, on the same Design, and having got Intelligence that the *Spanish West-India* Fleet was arriv'd at *Teneriff*, he made the best of his Way thither, and found, in the Bay of *Santa Cruz*, six Galleons richly laden, and ten other Vessels. The Bay was defended not only by six or seven Forts and two Castles at the Entrance, but by Batteries all round it. The ten Ships lay at the Bottom of the Bay, in the Form of a Half Moon, with a Barricado before them, and the Galleons with their Broadides towards the Offing. Thus situated, the *Spanish* Admiral thought himself so secure, that he haughtily sent a Message to *Blake*, That he might come now if he durst. *Blake*, on the other hand, knew the Cowardice of the Enemy he had to deal with too well to be deter'd from his Undertaking by Gasconades. He

He saw, indeed, that it would be impossible to bring off the Galleons, but he was resolv'd, at all Hazards, to destroy them, and, in pursuance of this Resolution, forc'd his Passage into the Bay, plying the Ports, Batteries and Ships with such Fury, that, notwithstanding the prodigious Fire of such a Number of Cannon which he had to withstand, in a few Hours he obtain'd a compleat Victory, drove the *Spaniards* from all their Ships, and possess'd himself of every one of them; but as they could not possibly bring them off they set Fire to them, and had the Satisfaction to see them all burnt down to the very Water. In this brave Action, the *English* lost not one single Ship, nor had above 200 Men kill'd and wounded; but of the *Spaniards*, who thought they had to deal with Devils rather than Men, there was a prodigious Slaughter, both on the Ships and on the Shore. Soon after, the Wind happening to turn about, the *English* Fleet sail'd triumphantly out of the Bay, and left the *Spaniards* bemoaning their Fate, and astonish'd at the Boldness and Intrepidity of their Enemy.

King *Charles* II, soon after his Accession to the Throne, concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*, which put a Stop to all farther Hostilities between the two Nations during his Reign; but even in this Treaty the *English* triumph'd over the *Spaniards*, having, as one Condition of it, the Possession of *Jamaica* confirmed to the Crown of *England* for ever.

In the Year 1662, King *Charles* took Possession of *Tangier*, in *Africa*, a Place of prodigious Importance and Advantage to the best and most profitable of our Commerce, that to the *Mediterranean*, and, together with many other Privileges, made it a free Port, in order to make it a trading City, for which its Situation was very proper; but,
after

after having kept it above twenty Years, and been at a vast Charge in making a Mole, as well as rendering it almost impregnable, whereby we possess'd as it were the Key to the *Mediterranean*, as we do now by being Masters of *Gibraltar*, to free himself from a trifling Expence, sacrificed the Interest of the Nation, and causing the Mole, Harbor, and Fortifications to be destroyed, abandon'd it: An Action by which he so much lost the Affections of his Subjects, that we may reasonably conclude the Example will never be followed by any other Prince, who shall be so happy to possess so inestimable a Jewel.

After the Revolution, our Naval Transactions, tho' very glorious, were with the *French*, and the *Spaniards* were our Allies, 'till the Peace of *Ryswick*; but soon after they begun their Depredations in the *West-Indies*, which they have continued with great Cruelty and Injustice, and without any Regard either to Peace or War, ever since; and when call'd upon to make Satisfaction, made Use of much the same Subterfuges and evasive Answers, as they have done more latterly. An Instance of this we find, among many others, in the Beginning of the Year, 1699, when Rear-admiral *Bembow*, being in the *West-Indies*, with a Squadron of the King's Ships, and having obliged the Governor of *Carthagena* to deliver up two or three *English* Merchant-Ships, which he had unjustly seized, he sailed, with four Men of War, to *Puerto Bello*. Here he at first met with rough Treatment; but after several Messages, the *Spaniards*, finding he was in Earnest, had Recourse to a Method they have more than once since practis'd with Success: "They assured him, that if he would retire from before their Port, every Thing should be re-stored." This the *English* were so weak to believe; but after their Departure, nothing was done, notwith-

notwithstanding all their fair and solemn Promises. The Admiral sailed afterward to St. *Domingo*, to demand an *English* Sloop, the *Spaniards* had taken, but with as little Success, as at *Puerto Bello*.

At the Beginning of *Queen Ann's* Reign, War was declared both against *France* and *Spain*, the Motives to which are too well known to need a Repetition here. Her Majesty had then a Squadron of Men of War in the *West-Indies*, under the Command of Admiral *Bembow*, which very much annoy'd the *Spaniards*, and took several Prizes. This War was begun in *Europe*, with a very considerable Enterprize, no less than the attempting of *Cadiz*, and the *Dutch* were assisting in it. The united Fleet consisted of fifty Men of War of the Line, beside Frigats, Tenders, &c. about 160 Sail in all; and they had above 13,000 Men, Land-Forces, of both Nations, on board. They set Sail the nineteenth of *July* from *Spithead*, and, having taken a good Number of Prizes by the Way, arrived, the twelfth of *August*, at the Bay of *Bulls*, about two Leagues from *Cadiz*, where-upon the Enemy, who had no previous Intelligence of their Design, retired, with their Ships that lay in the Bay, within the Puntals. The Land Forces being disembarked, on the Island of *Cadiz*, they took, on the sixteenth, the Town of *Rota*. The twentieth, the Army marched to Port St. *Mary's*, which they found deserted, but full of Riches; and here they made so free with the Plunder (which has been computed to amount to three Millions Sterling) and committed so many Irregularities, as put an effectual Bar to the future Success, which they might reasonably have hoped from this Expedition; for, tho' two Days after they took the Fort St. *Katharine's*, what by the Violences committed at Port St. *Mary's*, which withdrew the Affections of a great Number of *Spaniards* from

the House of *Austria*, and several other Mismanagements, after near a Month was spent in Consultations and Councils of War, it was resolved, at last, that the Troops should be re-imbak'd, and the Fleet return to *England*. This Disappointment, in the main Design of their Voyage, seem'd indeed fatal, at first; but, contrary to Expectation, turn'd out afterwards to the Advantage of the Confederates; for Sir *George Rooke*, being on his Return homewards, receiv'd Intelligence, that the *Spanish* Plate-Fleet, with a good Convoy of *French* Men of War, was put into *Vigo*, a Port in *Galicia*. It was hereupon immediately resolved, that the Fleet should make the best of their Way for that Port, and attempt the taking or destroying this vast Treasure. They came to an Anchor the eleventh of *October*, at *Vigo*. The Land-Forces were disembark'd the next Morning, and immediately after the Attack was made by a Detachment of the Fleet, with incredible Resolution and Bravery. To relate all the Circumstances of this gallant Action, would oblige me to exceed the Limits of these few Sheets: I shall therefore only say, that both the Sea and Land-Forces succeeded to their Wishes, and that of sixteen *Spanish* Galleons, four were taken a-float, and two on Shoar, by the *English*, five were taken by the *Dutch*, and the Rest burnt; and of fifteen *French* Men of War, two Frigats, a Fire-ship, and three Gardes Marines, ten were taken, all Men of War, and eleven burnt. The Booty, beside the Ships, taken and destroyed, on this Occasion, consisted of the Value of six Millions of Pieces of Eight, in Gold and Silver, the Value of fifteen Millions of Pieces of Eight, in Goods and Merchandises, and great Quantities of Plate and other Goods belonging to private Persons; not to mention the Booty made, and the Damages done the *Spaniards*, on Shoar.

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The whole Damage the *Spaniards* sustain'd, here and at *Cadiz*, has been computed at twelve Millions Sterling, or more; a very successful Beginning of the War, and a happy Omen of the Success which ensued.

As my Design, in these Memoirs, is alone to give Instances of the Superiority of the *English* over the *Spaniards* at Sea, I shall confine myself only to them, without taking Notice of any Advantages gained by our Land-forces, against the *Gallo-Spaniards*, in Order to recover the Throne of *Spain* for the Arch-duke of *Austria*, now declared King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Charles III*, except where our Fleets were likewise engaged. The first memorable Advantage we meet with of this Nature, is the taking of *Gibraltar*, in the Year 1704. Sir *George Rooke*, having pass'd the Streight's Mouth, with the grand Fleet, on the fourteenth of *June*, and being join'd two Days after by a Squadron commanded by Sir *Cloudestly Shovel*, it was agreed, the next Day, at a Council of War, to make an unexpected Attempt on *Gibraltar*. Pursuant to this Resolution, they enter'd the Bay on the twenty-first, and, the same Day, set on Shoar 18,00 Marines, *English* and *Dutch*, to cut off all Communication with the Country, in which they succeeded. The twenty-third, by Break of Day, the Ships being disposed in proper Order, they begun to cannonade the Town with such Fury, that in less than six Hours Time, they spent above 15,000 Shot, and drove the Enemy from their Batteries. The South Mole being taken the same Day by the Seamen, together with a Bastion between that and the Town, the Governor desired to capitulate the next Morning, and, in the Evening, the Land and North-Mole Gate, together with the Outworks, were put into our Possession. Thus was this important Place,

in which were then 100 Pieces of Cannon mounted, to the eternal Honor of the *English* Nation, taken, with the Loss only of sixty Men kill'd, and about 200 wounded, tho' it was then in such a State of Defence, that fifty Men, with any Share of Courage or Resolution, might have maintain'd it against thousands. The memorable Battle of *Velez Malaga*, which happen'd soon after, I pass by, as it was fought between the *English* and *French* only. The *Spaniards*, who were sorely nettled at the Loss of a Place which was the principal Key to their Kingdom, soon attempted the Recovery of it; but in vain; the Ships and Troops they sent thither, the same Year, for that Purpose, being oblig'd, by Sir *John Leake*, to abandon the Siege, and leave us in quiet Possession.

King *Charles* being now Master of a strong Hold in his *Spanish* Territories, resolv'd to hazard his Person in Pursuit of the Conquest. He therefore embark'd, on board the *Ranelagh*, and set Sail, with the *British* Fleet, under the Command of the Earl of *Peterborough*, from the River of *Lisbon*, in *July*, 1705, and, in a few Days, took Possession of his new Kingdom, by landing at *Gibraltar*. He departed thence with the Fleet the fifth of *August*, and arriv'd the eleventh in the Bay of *Barcelona*, where, being landed, together with the Troops, that were on board, he laid Siege to that important City, which, on the sixth of *September*, surrender'd to the victorious *English*, after having been made sufficiently sensible of the Power of the *English* Fleet, and the whole Kingdom of *Catalonia*, *Roses* only excepted, soon followed, whereupon the Fleet returned to *England*, under the Command of Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*.

Our Fleet was equally successful the next ensuing Year, against the *Gallo-Spaniards*, not only in relieving *Barcelona*, which they, with the Assistance of the
French,

French, had besieg'd, and greatly streightned, but by reducing *Cartagena*, *Alicant*, *Ivica* and *Majorca*, to the Obedience of King *Charles*. Thus our victorious Fleet triumph'd every where on the Coast of *Spain*; and in the Inland-countries of those large Dominions, that Prince was successful beyond Expectation; insomuch that an intire Submission of them must, in all human Probability, soon have ensued, had he not, by the Advice of his *German* Ministers, and, in direct Opposition to his best Friends and Allies, took the unhappy Resolution of going thro' *Arragon*, to *Madrid*, and suffering himself to be led, by an ill-tim'd Fit of Devotion, to stop at *Saragossa*, which alone was the Occasion of all the Misfortunes that afterwards betel him, and finally lost him the Crown. The *English* nevertheless continued, notwithstanding this fatal Mismanagement, to lend King *Charles* all the Assistance that was in their Power, both by Sea and Land; and, in the Year 1708, Sir *John Leake*, after having convoy'd the Queen of *Spain* from *Italy* to *Barcelona*, subdued the Islands of *Sardinia* and *Minorca*; and, after his Departure for *England*, Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with his Squadron, took the Castles of *Port Mahon*, and got intire Possession of that important Place, the Advantage of which we have already sufficiently experienc'd, and shall do in a yet more sensible Manner, should we be oblig'd to recover Satisfaction from the *Spaniards*, by Means of our Naval Force (the easiest and most natural Way) for the Depredations they have so many Years with Impunity committed upon the Subjects of *Great-Britain*.

This Year, likewise, the *Spaniards* again experienc'd that Valor and Superiority of the *English* Nation, in the *West-Indies*, which had so often made them tremble, in the fortunate Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Commadore *Wager* (now Sir *Charles*)

Charles) who had been for some Time in those Parts, to protect our Trade, got Intelligence, in the Month of *May*, that thirteen Galleons were at Sea, coming for *Cartbagena*, and immediately went in Search of them. In a few Days he had the good Fortune to discover them, to the Number of seventeen in all, and he bravely resolv'd to attack them, tho' he had not near half their Force, either in Ships or Men. He had been informed, that all the Mony was in the three Admiral Ships, and therefore determin'd that they should be his chiefest Care. He accordingly gave Orders to Captain *Bridges*, in the *Kingston*, to attack the Vice-admiral, and Captain *Windsor*, in the *Portland*, to engage the Rear-admiral, while he himself fell upon the Admiral, which, after a smart Fight, that lasted an Hour and a half, till after it was dark, blew up, and what remain'd of her sunk immediately, with all her Riches, and above 600 Men in her. The Captains of the *Kingston* and *Portland*, not having obey'd the Commadore's Order; but instead thereof kept too much to the Windward, from the Enemy, they had all the Opportunity they could wish to disperse; so that when the Admiral sunk, the Commadore could keep Sight of no more than one of their Ships, which afterwards proved to be the Rear-admiral; and tho' it was Night, he continued pursuing her, and came up with her about ten o'Clock. He engaged her for near four Hours, till about two in the Morning she surrender'd, with what Treasure she had on board. During the Engagement, the Vice-admiral pass'd close by him, and gave as good an Opportunity to the *Kingston* and *Portland*, to lay hold of her, as they could have wish'd, but they neglected it, as they did afterwards the Pursuit of her, leaving off the Chace when they were so near her as to fire their Broad-sides
into

into her ; for which they were afterwards dismiss'd the Service ; and the Vice-admiral, which I just now mention'd, fell afterwards into the Hands of Commadore *Littleton*. The Commadore having been nine Hours upon Deck, and almost in continual Action, and his Ship being unfit for farther Service, till repaired, in a few Days after, made the best of his Way, with his Prize, for *Port-Royal Harbor*. According to the Report of the Prisoners, the Admiral and Vice-admiral had each sixty-four Guns mounted, and between them at least ten Millions of Pieces of Eight on board ; but the Rear-admiral had no register'd Mony or Treasure on board, and only thirteen Chests of Pieces of Eight, vnd fourteen Pigs of Silver belonging to Passengers, excepting what was privately concealed, in all, to the Amount of about 30,000 Pounds. The Loss to the *Spaniards* was however considerably more than a Million and a half Sterling, which they had been in Expectation of, and greatly wanted, for near two Years together ; and if the two Captains, *Bridges* and *Windsor*, had done their Duty, as well as the Commadore had performed his, the Loss to them, and the Advantage to us, might have been much greater. The *Spaniards*, about the same Time, sustained considerable Losses, not only from several of the Queen's Shpis, but from our Privateers, particularly by one commanded by Captain *Coleby*, who took several of their Sloops, laden with valuable Goods, going from the Galleons to *Panama*, for the Ranson of which the *Spaniards* offer'd him 180,000 Pieces of Eight.

I shall conclude my Account of the Advantages obtain'd by the *English* over the *Spaniards*, during the Reign of Queen *Ann*, by just hinting at the Success of a private Expedition, I mean that of the *Duke* and *Duchess*, two Ships fitted out at *Bristol* for a Voyage

Voyage to the *South-sea*, and round the Globe which they perform'd in three Years and two Months; and, in that Time, took two *Spanish Towns*, and twenty Ships, of which however they brought home only one, a rich *Acapulco Ship*, homeward bound from the *East-Indies*, whose Cargo cost in the *Indies*, two Millions of Dollars. All the Rest they either sold or ransomed, or, after having taken out whatever was of Value, turn'd them adrift.

After the Accession of King *George I.*, to the Throne of *Great-Britain*, in *August 1714*, tho' the *Spaniards* continued or rather increased their Depredations upon the *English Trade*, in the *West-Indies*, other Matters of Importance so took up the Thoughts of the Government, that nothing was publicly undertaken to curb their Insolence, till the Year 1718, when a Fleet was early fitted out, and put under the Command of Sir *George Byng* (afterwards Lord *Torrington*) with Sir *Charles Wager*, as Vice-admiral, and the Rear-admirals *Delaval* and *Mighels*, under him. This Fleet, which consisted of one second Rate, two third Rates, and eighth fourth Rates, beside smaller Craft, set Sail, the third of *June*, from *St. Helen's*, for the *Mediterranean*; and was to be joined by a Squadron already cruising in the Streights, under the Command of Rear-admiral *Cornwall*: But before I proceed to an Account of the Transactions of this Fleet, it may not be amiss, briefly to hint at what farther Motives the Government had for this Expedition, besides the Insults of the *Spaniards* on the *British Commerce*. The Differences between the Emperor and *Spain* yet subsisting, notwithstanding the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, the Treaty concluded at *London* in 1716, and the Triple Alliance concluded the ensuing Year, at the *Hague*; and *Spain* having actually taken *Sardinia* from the Emperor,

Emperor, another Alliance was formed between the Emperor, *Great Britain*, and *France*, which was signed at *London*, in *July*, 1718, and being afterwards acceded to by the States General, was called the *Quadruple Alliance*: And the Purport of this Treaty was as well to reconcile these Differences, as to render the foregoing Treaties more effectual, and to establish a lasting Peace in *Europe*. No Endeavors were omitted to induce *Spain* to come into the Terms stipulated in this Treaty, but they all having proved ineffectual, the Design of sending this Fleet out was to bring the *Spaniards* to Reason, if possible, by an amicable Agreement, tho' Sword in Hand.

Sir *George* arrived the twenty-fourth in the Bay of *Cadiz*, and immediately sent his Secretary to the *Spanish* Court, with a Letter to Colonel *Stanhope*, his Majesty's Minister, in which he desired the Colonel to acquaint the King of *Spain*, " That he
" was arrived, with the Fleet, in the *Mediterranean*, and was instructed, in the King his
" Master's Name, to promote all Measures that
" might contribute to the composing all Differences that had arisen between his *Catholic*
" Majesty and the Emperor: But that, if his
" *Catholic* Majesty should not please to accept
" of the Mediation of his Master, or his Offices; but continue in the Resolution, that his
" Troops should attack the Emperor's Territories in *Italy*, in such Case, he was commanded,
" by the King, his Master, to use all the Power
" of his Fleet, and the Forces with him, to
" maintain, as much as was possible for him to
" do, the Neutrality of *Italy*, and defend the
" Emperor's Territories therein, by opposing all
" Force, that should endeavor to attack him in
" his Dominions there." This Letter being shewn to his *Catholic* Majesty, by Colonel *Stan-*
N hope,

hope, who likewise made the same Declaration, by Word of Mouth, the Court of *Spain* gave this short Answer, *That the Admiral might follow his Orders.*

There are two Things more, which I think it may be necessary to observe, in Order to set this Matter in a true Light, before I give an Account of what ensued: First, "That the *Spaniards* had, before this Declaration, violated the Peace, not only by seizing *Sardinia*, but by landing Forces in *Sicily*, under the Command of the Marquis *de Lede*, and taking Possession of *Palermo*. Second, that Sir *George Byng*, when he came off of the Point of *Messina*, sent a Letter to the Marquis *de Lede*, in which he proposed a Cessation of Arms, and a Forbearance of all Acts of Hostility, on all Sides, for two Years, as being absolutely necessary for setting on Foot proper Negotiations of Peace; acquainting him, at the same Time, with his Orders, in Case this reasonable Proposal was rejected, and pressing for his immediate Answer;" whereupon the Marquis declared; "That he had no Power to treat, and that he would pursue his Orders, which were to seize *Sicily*;" and he continued his Hostilities accordingly. The *Spaniards*, indeed, pretend, that Captain *Saunders*, who was sent with Sir *George's* Letter, to the Marquis *de Lede*, assur'd him, that his Admiral would not commit any Hostilities; but the Circumstances of Things, as well the Admiral's two Letters, to Colonel *Stanhope* and the Marquis *de Lede*, plainly shew, that this Pretence had no Grounds.

Sir *George*, who had been, in the mean Time, at *Port Mahon*, and *Naples*, and was return'd to the Coast of *Sicily*, before he sent Captain *Saunders* to the Marquis *de Lede* (during which Time the Court of *Spain* had sufficient Opportunity to have prevented

prevented what ensued) seeing nothing was to be done with the haughty and obstinate *Spaniards*, by fair Means, prepared for Action, and having got Intelligence of the *Spanish* Fleet, on the thirtieth of *July*, resolv'd to follow them. Before Noon, he got a fair Sight of them, and found their Fleet consisted of twenty-seven Men of War, two Fire-ships, four Bomb Vessels, seven Gallies, and five Ships laden with Arms and Provisions; in all, forty-five Ships; a Force superior to ours. The next Morning, by break of Day, the *Spaniards*, finding the *English* pretty near come up with them, separated, and their Gallies, with their smaller Ships, Fire-ships, Bomb-vessels, and Store-ships, stood in for the Shoar, whither they were followed by Captain *Walton*, in the *Canterbury*, with the *Argyle*, and six more of the *English* Ships, whereupon one of the *Spanish* Ships fired a Broad-side on the *Argyle*, and thereby begun the Hostilities. The Admiral, with the Rest of his Fleet, continued chasing the bigger Ships, which as the *English* approach'd, begun the Battle on that Side likewise, by firing at them with their Stern-chase. As I want Room to give the Particulars of the Battle here, I shall only say, that, of the *Spanish* Fleet, thirteen Men of War, with one Bomb-vessel, and four Store-ships were taken, three Men of War, with two Fire-ships, two Bomb-vessels and a Satee were burnt, and eleven Men of War, with the seven Gallies, and one Bomb-vessel escaped. The Ships that were taken were convoyed to *Port Mahon*, by Vice-admiral *Cornwal*, with ten Men of War, while Admiral *Byng*, having done the Emperor what farther Service he could, in those Parts, arrived at *Naples* the first of *November*, and remain'd there and in those Seas, till the Beginning of *February*, of the ensuing Year, and then sail'd, with Part of his Fleet, to *Port Mahon*. In the

mean Time, several of his Ships, that were on different Stations, were successful against the *Spaniards*; and particularly the *Grafton* and the *Rochester*, that had been cruising, sunk a *Spanish* Man of War of seventy Guns, and run another of sixty Guns on Shoar, in the Bay of *Catania*.

The *Spaniards* being highly incrag'd at having the chief of their Naval Force, in this Manner, broken and destroyed, were not wanting, in Return, to annoy our Ships all they could (which indeed was little more than they had done before this Defeat) whereupon an Order of Council was issued, on the third of *November*, granting general Reprisals, not only to his Majesty's Ships, but, by Letters of Mart and Reprisals, to all his Majesty's Subjects, against the Subjects, Ships and Goods of the King of *Spain*; and, on the seventeenth, War was proclaim'd against *Spain* in Form.

At the Beginning of the Year 1719, the *Spaniards* threatned *England* with an Invasion, in Favor of the *Pretender*, and the Fleet of Men of War and Transports, which they had prepared for that Purpose, crouded with Men, but wanting all other Necessaries, set sail from *Cadiz* accordingly, where they were to have been joined by other Ships and Transports; but a violent Storm dispers'd the whole Fleet, and drove the Ships into different Ports, in a very disabled Condition, some without Masts or Sails, and others without their Horses, Guns and Stores; which they had been oblig'd to throw over-board, whereby their whole Design was frustrated. In the mean Time, our Ships continued to be successful in the *Mediterranean*, and took and destroyed several *Spanish* Ships of Force; but the most remarkable and most daring Action perform'd by them, was that of attacking Port *San Antonio*. It was concerted between

between the Duke of *Berwick* and Colonel *Stanhope*, and executed by 200 *English* Sailors, with Colonel *Stanhope* at their Head, and a Detachment of *French* Soldiers, supported by some *British* Men of War, under the Command of Captain *Johnson*. They first took the two Forts in the Harbor, and burst or nail'd forty-seven Pieces of Cannon, and then burnt three new Men of War, one of seventy, and two of sixty Guns each, on the Stocks, almost finish'd, with as much Plank and other Materials, as would have built five or six more, and great Quantities of Naval Stores; and all this with the Loss of four or five Seamen only.

During these Transactions, Preparations were making in *England*, for a secret Expedition against *Spain*: About threescore Transports were hired, and 4000 Men, under Command of the Lord *Cobham*, were embarked on board them, when having join'd the Men of War design'd for this Expedition, they sailed from *St. Helen's* the twenty-first of *September*. The twenty-ninth they enter'd the Harbor of *Vigo*; in two Days the Town surrender'd; and a Week afterwards the Citadel followed. In the Harbor they seiz'd seven Ships, and made a considerable Booty in the Town and Neighborhood of it. General *Wade* was detach'd the twelfth, to attack *Ponte Vedra*; but finding it abandon'd, after having burnt and destroyed great Quantities of Artillery, Arms, Stores and Provisions, as they had done likewise at *Vigo*, which were design'd for the Service of the *Pre-tender*, he return'd, and the Troops being all reimbarc'd, the Fleet put to Sea again the seventeenth, and arrived in *England* about the Middle of *November*, having finish'd their Expedition in less than two Months. The Booty delivered into the Tower, was computed to be worth 80,000 Pounds

Pounds; but the Damage to the *Spaniards* amounted to at least five Times that Sum. Sir *George Byng*, in the mean Time, rode triumphant in the *Mediterranean*, and was not only of great Service to the Emperor, but, with the Ships under his Command, did great Damage to the *Spaniards*; till, at Length, they being sufficiently humbled, the King of *Spain*, finding it would be to no Purpose to stand out any longer, thought fit, in the Beginning of *February*, 1720, to accede to the *Quadruple Alliance*, whereupon a Cessation of Arms, by Sea, soon followed. Among other Things it was stipulated, by the Treaty of *Madrid*, that all Merchandises, Goods, Effects, &c. taken or seiz'd, either in *Spain*, or in the *Indies*, should be speedily restored. But tho' Matters now seem'd to be wholly adjusted, the restless Spirit of that Court, and the Heart-burnings which yet continued on Account of the Losses they had sustained from us, tho' brought upon themselves by their own Perfidy, were continually prompting them to new Designs upon us; and, in particular, they conceived great Hopes from the vast Projects they had formed by the Treaty of *Vienna*, between them and the Emperor; which however were defeated by the Treaty of *Hanover*, between *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Prussia*, concluded in *September*, 1724, as we shall see below, and tho' we were now at Peace with them, they committed great Depredations and Piracies on our Trade, in the *West-Indies*, by Means of their *Guarda Costas*; insomuch that, in 1726, a List was publish'd of the Ships unjustly taken or plunder'd by the *Spaniards*, from the Peace in 1712, to that Time; being in Number forty-seven, of the Value at least, of 140,000 Pounds.

Not contented with this, the *Spaniards* had, for some Time, been carrying on private Intrigues
with

with a very distant Court, I mean that of *Russia*, and their Projects now began to ripen. King *George* had early Intelligence of their Design, and to stifle them, even before their Birth, three Fleets were fitted out, one for the *Baltick*, under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, another for the *Mediterranean*, to be commanded by Sir *John Jennings*, and the third for the *West-Indies* under Admiral *Hofier*. The first had its desired Effect, by keeping the *Russian* Fleet block'd up in their own Harbors: Sir *John Jennings*, who sail'd from *St. Helen's*, with the Fleet under his Command, on the twentieth of *July*, 1726, was no sooner arriv'd in the Bay of *Biscay*, than all *Spain* was in the utmost Consternation. The *Sicilian* Affair was yet fresh in their Memory, and they had all the Reason in the World to apprehend, from a Conviction of their own Consciences, that they had laid themselves liable to the same wholesome Correction now. Matters did not, however, come to that Extremity at this Time; we were contented with having shewn them our Teeth, and made them sensible what we could have done; and, after having kept them some Weeks in continual Fear, and obliged them, at least, for the Present, to lay aside their perfidious Projects, by preventing their Ships from putting to Sea, to execute them, the Admiral return'd with his Fleet, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the twenty-second of *October*. Admiral *Hofier*, with seven Men of War, sail'd for the *West-Indies*, the Beginning of *April*, and arriv'd, the sixth of *June*, near *Puerto Bello*, where the Governor demanding what he wanted there, his Answer was, the *Royal George*, a large Ship belonging to the *South-sea* Company, which was disposing of a very rich Cargo there, but was thought in Danger of being detained; whereupon she was dispatch'd with all Expedition. The Governor then desired he would depart; but
was

was answer'd, he should wait for farther Orders, and accordingly he station'd a Man of War within Gun-shot of the Place, and himself lay so as not to suffer any Ships to go in or out of *Puerto Bello*, without being first examin'd ; till Sickness among his Men oblig'd him to repair with his Squadron to *Jamaick*, where he lay till *February*, 1727, and having, in the mean Time, been joined by some other Ships, he now divided his Fleet into two Squadrons ; in Order to block up not only *Puerto Bello*, but the Harbor of *Cartagena*, where the Galleons, with their Convoy, consisting of nine Men of War, then lay. In the Month of *June*, several *Spanish* Prizes were taken, by different Ships, particularly one by the *Greyhound*, laden with Snuffs, Hides, Sugar and Tallow, and 70,000 Pieces of Eight. In *August*, Orders came to the *West-Indies*, from *Spain*, for making Reprisals on the *English* Ships and Effects, whereupon the *Prince Frederick*, a Frigate, with four Packet-boats, belonging to the *South-sea* Company, and all their Effects, at *La Vera Cruz*, were seized ; tho' our Fleet, under Sir *John Jennings*, which was departed from the Coast of *Spain*, long before these Orders came away, had committed no Hostilities there : And tho' Admiral *Hosier*, with four Men of War, went to demand them, they were refused. Admiral *Hosier* dying the latter End of this Month, I shall leave the Fleet in the *West-Indies*, for a Time, and return to *Europe*.

Notwithstanding the Treaty of *Hanover*, of which I have made Mention above, might have convinced the *Spaniards* of their Inability to attempt any Thing against *Great Britain* ; and the great Obligations the other Principal in the Treaty of *Vienna* had to us, should, in Point of Gratitude, have prevented any Designs against us, from that
Quarter,

Quarter, about the latter End of the Year 1726, every Thing tended towards an open Rupture between the Confederates of that Treaty, and those of the Treaty of *Hanover*. Great were the Views of *Spain*, in this new, but unnatural, Alliance, the Chief of which were the Recovery of *Gibraltar*, and placing the *Pretender* on the Throne of *Great-Britain*. The latter indeed lay dormant, for Want of the grand Necessary of War, Money, of which the Court of *Spain* had been greatly drain'd, by paying such large Subsidies to their new Ally, to no Manner of Purpose: The first they attempted, tho' without Success, as I shall now shew.

The Government of *Great-Britain* had received repeated Advices, that the *Spaniards* were making great Preparations to besiege *Gibraltar*, and therefore took all proper Measures for its Defense. Sir *Charles Wager* was appointed to command a Squadron consisting of six Men of War and two Sloops, which were fitted out to carry Succors thither: Seventeen Companies of Soldiers, under the Command of Colonel *Clayton*, were imbark'd, and vast Quantities of Provisions and Ammunition, together with a sufficient Number of Guners and Bombardeers were put on board. They set Sail the nineteenth of *January*, 1727, from *Spithead*, and, the second of *February*, arriv'd in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, where they found Rear-admiral *Hopson*, with five Men of War, a Galley, and a Bomb-vessel, who had likewise some Troops on board; so that the Fleet, having met with one Man of War, at Sea, now consisted of sixteen Sail. The Troops were immediately put on Shoar, and every Thing disposed for a gallant Defence; and the *Spaniards*, under the Command of the *Conde de las Torres*, continuing their Works before, and within half Gun-shot of the Fortifica-

tions of the Town, and having open'd the Trenches, in the Night, between the tenth and the eleventh, Hostilities were likewise begun, on our Side, the eleventh in the Afternoon. This Siege lasted four Months, during which Time the *Spaniards* made but very slow Advances, and our Fleet was very serviceable, not only towards the Defence of the Place, but by taking a great Number of Prizes from the Enemy; till about the Middle of *June*, when Advice came to Sir *Charles Wager*, that the Preliminaries for a Peace were sign'd; whereupon he order'd the Ships under his Command to forbear all farther Hostilities, the *Spaniards* having done the same. The *Spaniards* could not, however, yet resolve upon absolutely raising the Siege of *Gibraltar*, no more than they could lay aside their Intentions in Favor of the *Pretender*; for tho' a Treaty was, as it was believed, on the Point of being concluded, Sir *Charles Wager*, who remain'd in the Streights, with his Fleet, received Advice, the seventeenth of *September*, from *Malaga*, that they were actually making Preparations, at *Cadiz*, for an Expedition in his Favor; whereupon he put to Sea the next Day, and, from Time to Time, sent Ships to *Cadiz* to observe the Motions of the Enemy. Towards the latter End of *October*, he was join'd by a Squadron from *England*, under the Command of Sir *George Walton*; and, in *December*, he receiv'd Advice from Mr. *Keene*, that the Court of *Spain* made new Difficulties, as to the Execution of the Preliminaries, and that a Reconciliation between *France* and *Spain* begun likewise to appear. The Intentions of the *Spaniards*, if Power had not fail'd them, were also very visible, as well by their continuing to build and fit out what Men of War they could, as by their taking and confiscating several *English* Ships, after the Time settled by the Preliminaries. About the same Time, Admiral *Hopson* received

received Orders to sail to the *West-Indies*, to take upon him the Command of the Squadron there, but he did not long survive his Arrival.

Towards the Conclusion of the Year 1727, the *French* and *Spanish* Ministers, at *Madrid*, came to a Sort of an Agreement, for adjusting the Differences still subsisting between the Courts of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*; and, on the first of *June* of the next ensuing Year, 1728, a Congress for a Negotiation of Peace was open'd at *Soissons*. However all this appear'd to be but a mere Farce, and an Amusement; for, before the Conclusion of this Year, repeated Advices came from the *West-Indies*, that the Insults and Depredations of the *Spaniards*, on our Trade in those Parts, were carried on with greater Insolence than ever. At the Beginning of the Year 1729, these Advices were confirmed, with the Addition, that they now accompanied their Insolence with Cruelty, treating the Subjects of *Great-Britain* in the most barbarous Manner; and, after having seiz'd their Ships, without any Cause, turning them adrift in small Boats, and leaving them to the Mercy of the Waves.

These Insults became now so notorious, that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* could no longer pass them by in Silence; but, on the fourteenth of *March*, the House of Commons, having for some Days before examined into them, came to the following Resolution; “ That from the Peace concluded at
 “ *Utrecht*, in 1713, to this Time, the *British*
 “ Trade and Navigation, to and from the several
 “ *British* Colonies in *America*, had been greatly
 “ interrupted, by the continual Depredations of
 “ the *Spaniards*, who had seiz'd very valuable
 “ Effects, and unjustly taken and made Prize of
 “ great Numbers of *British* Ships and Vessels in
 “ those Parts, to the great Loss and Damage of
 “ the Subjects of this Kingdom, and in manifest
 “ Violence of Treaties subsisting between the two

“Crowns;” in Consequence of which it was resolved *nemine contradicente*; “that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to desire he would be graciously pleased, to use his utmost Endeavors to prevent such Depredations; to procure just and reasonable Satisfaction for the Losses sustained; and to secure to his Subjects the free Exercise of Commerce and Navigation to and from the *British Colonies in America*.” In answer to which his Majesty was graciously pleased “to promise his best Endeavors to answer their Desires.” Soon after, thirty-three of his Majesty’s Ships were put into Commission, and Warrants were issued for impressing Seamen. This Fleet was put under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, and sent to *Spithead*, where it was join’d by twelve *Dutch Men of War*. The united Fleet went indeed no farther than *Spithead*; but even that had its Effect to make the *Spaniards* draw in their Horns, for the present at least; for, about the Middle of *November*, the honorable *Morgan Vane*, Esq; arrived at *St. James’s*, Express from *Madrid*, with the Treaty concluded and signed by that Court; according to the following Epigram:

What need the *British Fleet* to leave her Shoar,
Or make, in distant Climes, her Thunder roar?
She’s arm’d, she’s join’d, prepar’d to plough the
Main.
Sure that’s enough to humble haughty Spain!
Thus when *Jove’s Bird* does but for Flight prepare,
Th’ affrighted Doves streight to their Home repair.

They likewise imprison’d the Governor of *St. Jago de la Cuba*, and his Successor had Orders to live in Amity with the *English*; but there was so little Sincerity in all this, that, before the Year came to an End, there were again Complaints of
the

the Insolence of the *Spaniards*, in direct Opposition to the Orders pretended at least to have been given by their own Court. And tho' Commissaries were named, for examining and deciding the several Pretensions of those who had suffered by the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, yet there was no Stop put to those Insults. Thus Matters remain'd till the Month of *May*, 1731, when, at Length, his *Catholic* Majesty condescended to sign the Act of Approbation, prepared by the Courts of *Great-Britain* and *Vienna*, to be accepted of in lieu of his formal Accession to the late Treaty of *Vienna*: And so complaisant were we, in Return for this Condescension, that a Fleet was sent to the *Mediterranean*, to conduct *Don Carlos* to *Italy*; with the Assurance, no Doubt, that this extraordinary Act of Generosity, would have tied down the *Spaniards* for ever, to do us Justice, at least, as an Acknowledgement of it: But even herein we were again deceived; for the ungrateful *Spaniards* were still as busy as ever, in committing their Depredations and Cruelties on our Merchant Ships, and their Men, in the *West-Indies*; many particular Instances whereof might be enumerated; But I shall, for Brevity's sake, only just hint at the Case of Captain *Robert Jenkins*, Master of the *Rebecca*, than which nothing could be more inhuman; the Circumstances are too well known to need repeating, and indeed are almost too shocking to be related. Upon the repeated Representations of Mr. *Keene* to the Court of *Spain*, on this Head, he, at Length, obtain'd, the Beginning of *January*, 1732, a Schedule or Order from his *Catholic* Majesty, which he sent to *London*, to be transmitted to Rear-admiral *Stewart*, to the *West-Indies*, and by him to be communicated to the *Spanish* Governors: This Order was indeed pretty peremptory: But as all were excepted from the Benefit of it, that

should

should be concerned in any illicit Commerce, and it was not particularly express'd what should be deemed so, it was immediately suspected, that thereby a Door would be left open for them to continue their Depredations, and Experience has since shewn us, that these Suspicions were but too well grounded. We have one Instance, that a *Spanish* Merchant-man was taken this Year, by the *Deal-Castle* Man of War, by Way of Reprisals, and brought to *Carolina*; and well it had probably been, if this Example had been followed by every Ship in the Navy, and that every private Ship had been impowered to do the same; for then they would hardly have dar'd to have trifled so egregiously with us, as they did with Regard to the Commissaries I just mentioned above, who were oblig'd to make their Report within three Years after signing the Treaty, and Restitution was to be made in six Months afterwards; but, if I am rightly inform'd, the Commissaries did not so much as once meet till after the three Years were expired, whereupon the Term was prolonged for three Years more.

During the Year 1733, the *Spaniards* continued their Insults on all the *British* Ships they met, without any Regard to their Circumstances. I might give many Instances; but the following, as it is remarkable, may suffice for all: This happen'd at *Sal Tortuga*, a desolate Island to Leeward of *Barbadoes*, where thirty-six *English* Merchant-Ships, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the *Scarborough*, of twenty Guns, and about 120 Men, commanded by Captain *Durell*, being loading Salt for the Fishery, were attack'd by two *Spanish* Men of War, one of seventy and the other of sixty Guns: But Captain *Durell* behaved so bravely, and, notwithstanding the unequal Force of 20 Guns to 130, kept the *Spanish* Ships so close

close in Action for several Hours, that thirty-two of these Ships had an Opportunity to escape, and only four of them, which they seiz'd in the Beginning, were taken. From this Year, down to the present Time, our News-papers have been so frequently fill'd with repeated Accounts of the Insults and Depredations committed by the *Spaniards* on our Trade, and the Particulars of them have been so plainly laid down, and so evidently proved, by our injured Merchants, before both Houses of Parliament, and are therefore fresh in every one's Memory, that I think it needless to repeat them here. It may perhaps, and indeed naturally enough, be ask'd, that, as it appears, by the foregoing Sheets, how far we have always been superior to the *Spaniards* as well in Courage, Skill, and Dexterity, as in Force of Shiping, how it comes that we have so long and so tamely bore with these Insults, from a Nation we have always found to be so much our Inferiors: I shall not enter into a Discussion of this Matter, and think it the less necessary now, as by the Measures his Majesty, of his great Wisdom and Goodness, has already taken, to obtain an adequate Satisfaction for his injured Subjects, and Security of Trade and Navigation for the Future, the haughty *Spaniards* are already humbled and awed into a seeming Compliance at least with our just Demands; and it is not to be doubted but such salutary Resolutions are taken as will speedily compleat what is so happily and successfully begun. I shall therefore conclude these Sheets with one very recent Instance, to shew how easily the *Spaniards* are to be suppress'd, and kept under, even by our private Ships, when their Masters and Men think fit to exert that superior Courage which is so natural to them. This Instance we find in the *Boston Gazet* of *August* the twenty-ninth, of this present Year, and is as follows:

“ We

“ We have Advice, by a Vessel lately arrived
 “ from the Bay of *Honduras*, that the *Spaniards*
 “ had taken all the Flats and one Sloop, coming
 “ from the new River laden with Wood, for a
 “ Ship belonging to *Boston*, which was waiting
 “ at the old River to take it in: They also took
 “ a Sloop belonging to *Jamaica*. The Master
 “ of the *Boston* Ship, Captain *Edward Buckley*
 “ of this Town, having Intelligence of it, im-
 “ mediately got a Sloop, and, with some of
 “ his Men, went directly after the *Spaniards*, re-
 “ took the Flats and both the Sloops, and gave
 “ Liberty to twenty-five *English* Sailors whom
 “ Mr. *Jack Spaniard* had taken Prisoners;
 “ and having taken the *Spaniards* Prisoners, they
 “ made them row them up and down where they
 “ thought proper to command; after which the
 “ Captain, being a Man of Humanity, chose
 “ rather to maroon them, than to hide them,
 “ according to the *Mosceto* Fashion. Not long
 “ after they had Impudence enough to block
 “ up the Mouth of the new River, with two
 “ Periaugers, in Order to hinder the Pas-
 “ sage of our Flats; but the *English* Captain
 “ soon disappointed their Purpose, by going up
 “ with some of his Hands, and, with little or
 “ no Difficulty, took the two Periaugers, and
 “ maroon’d the Crews. Not long after, the fa-
 “ mous *Rigidore*, who had plied in the Bay, and
 “ done so much Damage to the *English*, having
 “ been inform’d what had happen’d to the *Spa-*
 “ *niards*, wrote a Letter to the Captain of the
 “ *English* Ship, importing, that he resented very
 “ much the ill Usage wherewith he had treated
 “ the *Spaniards*, and that he would soon be a-
 “ venged of him, and have full Satisfaction for
 “ the Abuse he had given the Subjects of his
 Catholic

“ Catholic Majesty, and insisted upon an An-
 “ swer; the Captain communicated this Letter
 “ to his Men, who all with one Voice, cried
 “ out; *Let us go and give them an Answer*
 “ *by Word of Mouth*; which was immediately
 “ agreed upon; but there had lik’d to have
 “ happen’d a Quarrel who should keep the
 “ Ship, so earnest were they to go: How-
 “ ever, the Captain took forty brave Fellows
 “ with him in a Sloop, and went to the Place
 “ where this famous *Don* was, which was in
 “ a Cove, where he had haul’d his Vessel, and
 “ set up eight Tents on Shoar for his Men,
 “ which made a very beautiful Appearance;
 “ he planted his Swivel-Guns, and a large
 “ Cow-horn, on the Shoar, where they were
 “ oblig’d to land; and, upon their coming near,
 “ did not fail to fire upon the Sloop with all
 “ their Power; but the *English* Captain, find-
 “ ing himself near enough, fir’d his Carriage-
 “ Guns, Swivels, and small Arms, landed his
 “ Men, under the Cover of his Guns, which
 “ the *Spaniards* seeing, immediately retir’d into
 “ the Bushes; but there was no Pains spar’d to
 “ scale the Bushes, in the best Manner, which
 “ was so effectually done, with their own Swivels,
 “ and our small Arms, that no *Spaniard* was
 “ seen any more for that Time. The Tents
 “ and Bagage, of Course, fell into the *Eng-*
 “ *lishmen’s* Hands; and it is not likely that
 “ they left the Vessel there for the *Spaniards*
 “ to come off in. If all the *English* Masters
 “ would thus exert themselves, we should not
 “ so often hear of Vessels being taken; for
 “ notwithstanding this famous *Don* insisted upon
 “ an Answer to his Letter from the *English*

“ Captain, and that he was so complaisant as
“ to carry it himself, he chose rather to for-
“ feit his Tents and Bagage, and bear the
“ Loss of his Navigation, than to stay and
“ receive it in Manner and Form, as all
“ Men of Honor and Courage would have
“ done.



F I N I S.



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